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During the first three months of this year 510 organized Adult Bible classes of our schools received the International Certificate of Recognition. This enrollment made 954 classes to date, with 28,214 pupils enrolled.

The enrollment of the present quarter closed June 25. This leaves two Sundays for all our Adult Bible classes to enroll if they would receive the International Certificate of Recognition in time for the present quarter's report. All of our Bible-school men are urging this matter strongly and we are practically assured of a much larger enrollment than we reported last quarter.

Let every organized Adult Bible class which intends to receive the International Certificate make application at once through one of our state Bible-school men, or through the state superintendent of Adult work. If this is done promptly we shall be able to keep in the lead in the Bible-school work in the matter of organized Adult Bible classes.

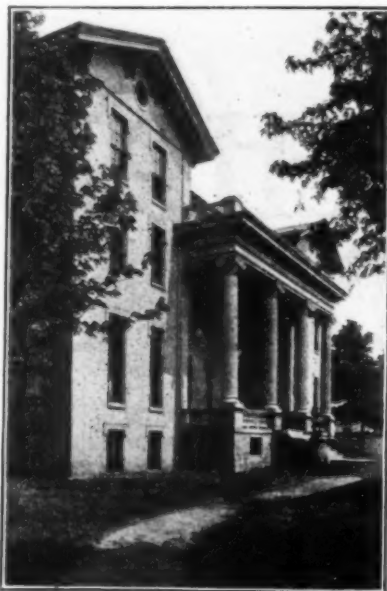
A letter from Brother Depew gives the information that in the recent State Sunday-school convention in Illinois, the superintendent of Adult Bible classes, Mr. Miller, reported that we have more certified Adult Bible classes in Illinois than all the other Bible-schools put together.

A visit with L. L. Faris at the Ohio State convention recently indicates that enterprising men are keeping the work in Ohio far in the lead. Let us make the final rally and send in applications for certificates before June 25.

Marion Stevenson.

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# The Christian Century

Vol. XXVI.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 24, 1909.

No. 25.

## The New Education

It is safe to say that no people on earth are so greatly concerned with the task of education as the Americans. Instruction is not a new function by any means. The ancient Greeks were devoted to the practice of culture. The Romans established great universities, of which those at Alexandria and Tarsus were among the most important. The Saracens planted their universities not only at Damascus, Cairo, Bagdad and Constantinople, but in the Spanish cities of Seville, Salamanca and Grenada. But it was Christian enthusiasm for education which followed the downfall of the western Roman empire with the revival of learning, and sent school-masters all over Europe and planted great universities from Padua to Oxford.

Yet no people have ever been so absorbed in the work of education as our own nation. We inherit from England many elements of culture and certain ideals of public instruction. But it is safe to say that the English people do not regard education with any such universal interest as do the Americans. From Germany we derive our highest ideals of university method and thoroughness. And yet America far outstrips Germany in attention to popular education. There are some interests which arouse all our people at times, such as patriotic concern on Memorial Day, Independence Day, or at the national Thanksgiving season. Trade occupies a very large part of our population and industrial affairs engage a great army of workers. Perhaps our highest interest, that of religion, might be said to be a universal concern, and yet we know that only a part of our people are really engaged in religious activities.

But education embraces all in its wide sweep. The little child, just beginning to know the values of life, is placed in school, and only emerges, normally at least, when years of competence and discretion have been reached. Even then the work of education is not complete, for interest in the instruction of others, brothers, sisters, friends, or one's own children and later on one's grandchildren, keep this concern perennially fresh in the minds even of those who are not technically engaged in the tasks of instruction. First and last we are all of us interested in the work of education.

Nor is it strange that an activity so general and so important should develop both in extent and in content with amazing rapidity. Today we are working at what we call a "new education," which differs as radically from the intellectual disciplines of a hundred years ago as does the theology of our present time from that of the schoolmen. Modern education accepts very definitely certain principles as normative and is attempting to give them reality. Among these ideals of the new education the following are important.

Education is the work of the state and not of the church. It is true that the church has always been the patron and inspirer of public instruction. Jesus was a teacher, and Christianity has from the beginning been the interpreter of all educational values. Yet the danger of sectarianism in connection with public instruction has led the founders of our republic to regard it as better that the church should not be the immediate custodian of a child's expanding life, but that the state should exercise that wise supervision which insures competent and balanced training.

The new education insists that all the people shall have the privilege of public instruction. It is not the gift of the state to a particular class. It cannot be permitted that some of the children of the republic shall come into the possession of this, their rightful heritage, while others are secluded in mines and factories, inhibited from those rights which are their native dower. The sentiment that inspires this regulation has now registered itself so completely in the laws of the land that truancy is a diminishing factor in the life of our youth.

It is likewise one of the principles of our age that the whole of the child shall receive attention, rather than merely his mind, as the older education insisted. Today it is recognized that while the child is a unit and is not merely a collection of compartments—

body, mind, and soul, as mediaeval psychology taught, yet he does manifest a variety of interests—physical, intellectual, emotional, aesthetic, ethical and religious—and that these must have balanced consideration in a valid and competent scheme of instruction. The physical welfare of children is now an imperative concern of parents and teachers, especially in great cities. The cultivation of a child's disposition, temper, tastes and appetites is perhaps quite as important as the stocking of his memory and the enlightenment of his understanding.

Again education is the result of personality and not of books. Teachers will, of course, employ text-books with wisdom and discretion. Yet teachers themselves are the primary text books of the child, and then all life around becomes a text-book. Nature, art, mechanics, industry, social relations are all laboratories in which the child is really gaining his knowledge of life. The age of mere text-books has passed away, although they will continue to be used as helps and references. It is the instructor who teaches as "one having authority and not as the scribes" with their dependence upon books, that is the best and most inspiring guide.

There is also a growing feeling that education must minister to life in its emphasis upon usable information. The retirement of the classics and other culture studies to a relatively secondary place has been one of the astonishing revolutions wrought by modern pedagogy, to the dismay of the classicists and against the protest of the mere culturists. This movement is both timely and dangerous. There are just reasons why the studies of young people should not be confined to Latin, Greek, logic, mathematics and history as was so largely the case a hundred years ago. The modern cry that education must prepare young men for active life has carried far. It has sometimes degenerated into a demand for a mere bread and butter equipment with so-called "practical" courses which are often the excuses for rather than the ideals of a true education. Without going into the details of a vexing problem, it is sufficient to say that modern education touches the earth much more definitely than did the earlier disciplines.

It is true, once more, that our modern work of education begins with the child where he really lives. It was the fault of the old pedagogy that it assumed for the child a condition which was actually unreal. It condescended to prepare his intellectual food in very small quantities, although it still insisted that that food should be of the same character as that given to an adult. Today the child is being studied in his own realm of life and this principle has revolutionized psychology and pedagogy.

The final item, the most important of all and the one beginning to receive some part of its rightful emphasis, is the moral and spiritual training of our youth. Any system of education which neglects ethics and religion cannot be complete, for these are not additional accomplishments to be regarded as electives like Spanish or painting, but are of the very essence of character. A school-room which is devoid of instruction, both personal and formal, on the subject of veracity, honor, chivalry, patience, heroism, brotherliness, altruism, social service, and the sense of divine realities, the consciousness of God and the fact of immortality, has certainly reached only a part of the altitude to which it should attain. It is quite true that there are many teachers who decline to subscribe to this creed. They believe that education should have nothing to do with these matters. They insist that to the parents and to the church must be left all matters of this kind. We should like to emphasize this contention to the extent of renewing the declining sense of obligation on the part of the home and church for ethical and religious instruction. But we still believe that the school, the college, the university have a part in this high task. And we are glad to notice the increasing testimony of educational experts in vindication of the same contention. No child is completely furnished for the work of life whose moral nature and spiritual capacities have been neglected; for "the soul of culture is the culture of the soul."



## The Trend of Events

### By Alva W. Taylor

#### A FREE TRIP TO LONDON

One is allowed to bring through the customs, clothing to the amount of \$100. Any one who has tried it knows he can go to London in his old clothes, buy \$100 worth of clothing for his trunk and \$50 worth for his person and save the price of his steamer fare from New York and return if he will go second class. He will have to buy clothing anyhow and it makes a cheap vacation.

#### FRIENDS OF A CAUSE, BUT NOT IN COMMON

The Liberal government in England is furthering a vast railroad merger. It will give three of the largest lines right to consolidate. The railroad companies want it because they desire to cooperate and pool advantages; the government wants it because it thinks pooling of interests inevitable and this will help it control them; the national railway employees union want it because they favor nationalization and see in this a great step forward towards it.

#### THE TARIFF AND OUR DAILY NEEDS

Few American consumers have any idea as to the taxes the tariff lays upon the articles they use most commonly. President Taft is committed to a "revision downward" of the tariff. He is firmly for a protective tariff, but he desires it to simply cover the "difference between labor cost here and abroad with a fair profit to the manufacturer." He made up a list of articles used by workmen and asked the Treasury Department to give him the rates under the Dingley law and those proposed by the bills now under consideration. It shows that out of forty articles submitted, a raise is proposed on four and a cut on six, and that of the six, one is corn meal, for which there is no competition, and one is for watch movements, while the only substantial cut proposed at all is that on shoes, where it is proposed to lower the tax on a \$2.50 pair from 62½c. to 37½c.

#### THE TAX ON OUR COATS

How many of us know what the tariff tax is on the commonest of our purchases? Here it is on clothing, as given by the Treasury Department to President Taft. In the first column is given the price we pay for the article, in the second the tariff tax:

	Retail Price.	Tariff Tax.
Men's Suits.....	\$15.00	\$10.76
Men's Overcoats.....	15.00	11.80
Woolen Underwear.....	1.00	.82
Woolen Hose.....	.50	.25
Cotton Hose.....	Per Doz. 1.50	.82½
Women's Cloaks.....	15.00	9.88
Cotton Dresses.....	10.00	5.00
Men's Hats.....	2.00	.98½
Shoes.....	2.50	.62½

#### MR. HARRIMAN'S SUBLIME BENEVOLENCE

Mr. Harriman is a remarkable man. He is not, therefore, as white as snow. He is the "Transportation King" and a Prince in the House of High Finance. Here is an illustration of his subtle arts. The home offices of his great railroad lines are located at Salt Lake City. Last winter the benevolent magnate gave every member of the legislature of Utah a pass, good over all lines within the state. He arranged a week-end trip for the entire membership, in a special train of nine cars, diner attached and everything, including meals, free. When a special committee desired to make an inspection trip, accommodation for thirty on special Pullmans was provided. Of course all this benevolence had nothing but the most patriotic and impersonal of motives. The fact that Utah grants corporate and charter privileges to such as Mr. Harriman's railroad companies had no bearing upon them.

#### SECURING THE SAVINGS

The man who has a little is more concerned usually about keeping it than he is about risking it for the sake of large returns. Hard-earned money does not run easily into the mecurial streams

of speculation. In the old countries the governments afford the sure protection needed but they cannot pay the saver more than his money is worth to the whole people, the government itself. Thus interest rates are only about two per cent.

In America we have been so blindly devoted to the idea that government should do nothing that private enterprise can do that we have been unable to change our political creed with the changed conditions that the century since Jefferson has brought. Thus the saver of a few dollars must take the risk of his banker's speculative proclivities and the chance that panics and flurries bring to the speculative stock markets. The small banks do not often deal in speculative securities, but they are tied up in the credit system with the large banks that do and thus may innocently suffer.

Oklahoma arranged a system whereby the state manages a sort of mutual insurance system for the banks. It collects a certain percentage on each bank's deposits, scrutinizes the bank's business methods and securities, just as Uncle Sam does his national banks, and insures, from the above named fund, all depositors against loss. Sixty-eight national banks have taken out charters as state banks as a result of the Attorney General of the United States' ruling they could not benefit by the state law. Now the new attorney general rules they can benefit by a private guarantee company's system and such a company will be organized. Oklahoma's State banks have doubled their deposits and three other states have adopted the idea.

#### EXPERT (?) TARIFF MAKING

Last September there appeared in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, an article entitled, "Tariff Making—Fact and Theory." It was written by Mr. H. E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., vice president of the National association of Manufacturers, and chairman of Central Committee on Expert Tariff Commission. He prefaces his articles by saying he is "a protectionist, a manufacturer, and a Republican," but that he "protests against the abuse of an economic principle." Here are some other things he says:

He asked one member of the committee responsible for making the rates, "upon what underlying principle of measurement the making of rates rests." The members could think of none. Another, the man who "is personally responsible for a schedule that costs the American people from one to two million dollars per week" and he "bit his lips and walked away." The first member then said, "Why, Miles, if anyone down in my district wants anything, I get it for him, and I get all I can, and that is all there is to it." He is only a tariff horse trader.

I went with tariff data to the man most of all responsible for the present tariff situation. Said he, "Do you think we don't know? Take Senator ———, of ———, for instance. He held up the Dingley bill until we gave him and his pals a wholly unwarranted tariff on borax, worth to them over \$5,000,000 in money. We had to have his vote."

Mr. Miles explains that Nevada borax is easily mined while that in England is in inferior deposits; that in England borax sells for 2½c. per pound, while in United States "it is 2½c. plus the 5c. duty, or 7½c." He adds, "This senator quickly sold the mines to an English syndicate for \$12,000,000." "What he really sold," adds Mr. Miles, "was the right to tax the American people, by act of congress, 5c. per pound, or 200 per cent on its borax over and above a fair price."

#### GUARANTEEING PROFITS TO THE TRUSTS

Mr. Miles asserts that present tariffs guarantee profits to the trusts. He cites his own business, saying it needs a protection of from 15 to 25 per cent, but that Congress gave them 45 per cent, and adds, "In doing this it permitted, if it did not invite us, to consolidate and to add to our sales prices about 20 per cent and treble our profits, possibly quadruple them. The people can be put wholly at our mercy to the extent of the excess duty."

When the Dingley law was made steel rails were made in Pittsburgh at a cost of \$12 per ton and in England at a cost of \$16. The freight from England was \$3.50 per ton. Here Mr. Miles tells us was a "natural protection of 63 per cent." Yet the bill laid on an artificial protection of 65 per cent. The results he adds, were that "Not long after the passage of this bill steel makers, guided by Wall Street promoters, put about \$1,000,000,000 of water into one corporation" and "they have transfused the wealth of the people into that watered stock, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per week, until it has become a most substantial property."



Mr. Miles further tells how the sugar trust refused to furnish the Commission with data upon which it based demands for certain rates, yet was given only a slight cut; how the rates on textiles run from 75 to 165 per cent, while the difference in wage cost between here and England is but 9 per cent; how the glass men, writing their own rates at Mr. McKinley's request to do so and to "make it fair," put pressed glass on the free list, but were given 65 per cent nevertheless; he cites the case of a congressman from a manufacturing district who said, "My people would, I believe, spend \$25,000,000 to keep the tariff where it is;" and he concludes that "Today our lawmakers ignore the rights of the consumers and the public in their service of the corporation." This is because each representative fights for the highest rate on the industry from his district and trades with all others to get it. Mr. Miles pleads for a "protective but not a prohibitive tariff."

#### THE VICTIM OF NERVES

Our consciences are awake to the fact of our bodies. We are beginning to believe that the animal man is worth caring for. The "Temple of the Soul" is receiving religious devotion. Physics is dividing the field with psychics. Chemistry is no longer able to claim all pathological consideration. The reign of mind is acknowledged in the world of materia medica. Christian Science gets recruits because it first cures them of their maladies. It is perfectly

useless to point out its theological misconceptions and call it vile theological epithets when it cures people. It is better to try to discover the what and how of it. Its field is found to be the neurologic. What medical practice failed to discover in its devotion to its idols of material science this new "Science" has stumbled onto. Like all great, unexplainable good it becomes religious and a cult is founded on it. Now the Emmanuel Movement comes to strip it of theological mysticisms and, recognizing the humanity in it, to do the same thing in co-operation with physicians, doubting not that to heal men of their diseases is a good and religious work. And it claims to cure 75 per cent of all nervous troubles that asks its help.

Now comes the founding of a Neurological Institute in New York City. It will study this great class of neglected diseases and most prolific cause of a multitude of ailments. It is not for insane or incurable patients, neither for scientific research only. It will take the man of nerves and help him from the first and in all phases of his trouble. It will send trained social workers and nurses into the homes of distressed minds and quiet the fears and suggest ways out of imaginary difficulties and perform a pastoral act to the neuropathetic. It will use all psychic and medical means to relieve the poor victim of nerves. May the day come when the physician shall do all this. But will he not need to be a Christian physician to do it?

## Editorial

Professor Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, who is now in Europe, has received cable advice from the Department of State at Washington, appointing him as American member of the International Prison Commission, to succeed the late Samuel J. Barrows. It is understood that this appointment is gratifying to the representatives of the European governments on the Commission, which has in charge the arrangements for an International Prison Congress in Washington next year.

A writer in the "Survey" calls attention to the moral effects of the earthquake in southern Italy. Mr. William E. Davenport, head worker of the Italian settlement in Brooklyn, likens the case to a broken bone which in an adult means greater hurt and care than the same trouble in a child. Mr. Davenport visited Italy a month after the earthquake and was greatly impressed by the effects of the disaster on the intellectual and moral character of the sufferers. Religious superstition has gone very far in that land. The priests for the most part have used the earthquake as an object lesson upon the dangers of religious negligence. On the other hand the free thinkers have flooded the towns with circulars deriding clerical stupidity. Both errors have resulted in deepening religious unrest and perplexity. And the danger of skepticism in a people who have been taught for generations the immediate and controlling power of God in all human affairs may easily be understood. Probably such experiences furnish the best commentary upon the need of educated religious teaching and especially of a better interpretation of Christianity than today prevails in many communities.

The Christian Courier of Texas, has been printing two strong addresses delivered at the Texas Ministerial Institute this spring, dealing with the question of the Disciples' relation to other religious bodies. Rev. Edwin C. Boynton contended that logic and love and expediency demanded that a church of Disciples receive applicants for membership upon credentials from other evangelical churches without inquiry as to their form of baptism. With equal forcefulness he re-affirmed the historic position of the Disciples that, in obedience to the great Commission, our practice in receiving candidates upon confession of faith could be nothing else than immersion. The basic assumption of Mr. Boynton's able paper was that our neighbor churches are churches of Christ. Rev. G. Lyle Smith's paper in review of Mr. Boynton's was equally able and logical. He takes square issue with the basic assumption of the other writer. He says,

"As appears to this writer, the whole strength of the leading paper lies in its recognition of all the religious bodies around us being Churches of Christ. This position, if allowed, seems to me to make the conclusions therein inevitable as to the reception of the non-immersed. The logic of the paper is inevitable, the position tenable, because right, that the preacher, the church, and the non-

immersed individual would alike save their consciences and all be in complete consistency, if the position is once allowed that all these denominational bodies around us are, in fact and organization, Churches of Christ. The position of this review is that the sectarian societies, as such, are not Churches of Christ, but that only immersed individuals among them are in fact church members, and as such are entitled to membership in any local congregation, or Church of Christ by reason of that fact, and not at all by reason of being members in good standing within the denominational body from which they may come."

Both papers are conceived in a thoughtful temper and evince an earnest determination to know nothing but the truth, and to do nought save that which will bring most honor to Christ. Mr. Boynton put forward his rather novel view with due modesty, proposing nothing further than a fair statement of a position which he holds tentatively. That the Christian Courier should give space to the publication of articles on so sensitive a subject as this only confirms our earlier opinion that the Texas brethren have almost reached the promised land of religious toleration.

### Candace of the Ethiopians

By the courtesy of the Government of the Egyptian Sudan, there has been erected in the Southern Gallery of the British Museum, in close contiguity with the Rosetta Stone, a monument of singular interest to the reader of the Acts of the Apostles, says a writer in the British Weekly. On the death of Cleopatra, thirty years before this era, Egypt was formed into a province of the Roman Empire. At that time, far away in the south, on the island of Meroe, midway between Berber and Khartoum—a dusky queen, bearing the dynastic title of Candace, ruled the Ethiopian realm.

Her first act was a counsel of prudence, that of making a treaty with the Roman prefect. But under his successor she invaded Egyptian territory, and actually put to the sword the Roman garrison in Philæ and Assuan. Although she paid dearly for her temerity, the Cæsars seem to have left the distant power very much to itself. Half a century later another Candace occupied the throne, and her opulence is attested by the fact that her treasurer in chief was able to afford the luxury of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in the circumstances swiftly and dramatically related by the travelled and cultivated writer of the Acts. Other Candaces followed for several generations, and their deeds are recorded upon the monuments which they left behind them in the heart of the Sudan. It is one of these monuments that may now be seen in Bloomsbury.

The custom of building resting-places for deceased sovereigns in a pyramidal form, which went out of fashion in remote ages on the Lower Nile, was revived during the first two Christian centuries in the distant kingdom of the Sudan. It is clear the Candace of the Acts, like the other Amazonian rulers of this Nubian people, was interred at her death in a majestic pyramid, replete with

funerary chapels, and adorned with sculptured scenes and hieroglyphic records, after the ancient manner of Gizeh and Sakkara, round about the hoary city of Memphis, at the apex of the Delta. A sandstone relief from the south wall of one of these chapels—the identity of the queen is unknown—has been removed bodily and erected with scrupulous care in the Museum.

It depicts Candace amid every circumstance of pomp and sovereignty. Seated upon a lion throne, beneath a canopy of rich adornment she wears upon her head the national cap of the Sudan, and

the characteristic apparel of tropical Africa, which may be traced in the dress of to-day, reveals the fact that in this monument a genuine attempt at local portraiture has been made. In her hands the queen holds a sceptre. At her side is seated her consort, and about her may be seen priests and courtiers, members of her own family and attendants, sharing in the ceremonial observances of the sacrifice to Osiris which marks the funerary feast. In conformity with tradition the feet of the queen rest upon captives who represent her conquests.

## The Low Ebb of Religious Consciousness

### Does the Present Day Church Express the Rich Possibilities of Christ's Own Christianity?

Last week we said that the outstanding weakness of the modern church is its lack of consciousness.

We have received communications asking for further explanation of what such a statement could mean. We agree that the remark does not carry with it its own interpretation and we mean to devote our space just now to making it clear.

But first let us look back and note again the main things we have considered in the last two articles.

We have been striving to make it plain that our criticism is not directed toward evangelists, as such, but toward the system or method which they use to do their work. We do not think for a moment of disputing the fact that good is done by our conventional procedure in evangelism. Despite its overt faults and vices, which all right minded men condemn, our evangelism is accomplishing much that is good.

*But it is accomplishing its good at the expense of the best. The use of the typical method of revivalism eclipses the richer possibilities of Christianity in the personal life and creates a church incapable of grappling social duty with effectiveness.*

Without undertaking to point out specifically what the richer and deeper possibilities of Christianity might be in personal life and social service, we were content to affirm broadly that the full meanings of faith in Christ's own experience should be possessed by his disciples. That they are not possessed even approximately by the modern church is due, we affirmed, to two causes:

First, that conventional Christianity directs its thinking toward doctrines about Christ's person rather than toward the truth upon which his life was based.

The other cause, and the one with which we have to do in our present study is that our evangelistic method, the method by which men are brought into the church, does not appeal directly to consciousness but to feeling and impulse. And the appeal to feeling and impulse which does not vitalize itself in consciousness is artificial, producing a weak church and shallow spiritual life.

Because: a church whose members are gained by appeals to feeling and impulse must continually resort to appeals of the same sort if it holds them.

All of which means that the Christianity of such a church has not homed itself in the souls of its members. Their motives and incentives lie outside themselves in the organization instead of inside the soul where Christ's motives were found.

*In a word the church today lacks religious consciousness. We have benevolent feelings, we do good deeds, we practice religious ceremonies. But we do not possess the rich personal experience that Christ had because we do not see what he saw.*

We resort to clever tricks for working up enthusiasm because our hearts do not have open connection with a big enough truth to create and sustain enthusiasm from within.

Like the woman of Samaria, we are continually "coming hither to draw," when all the time there is the possibility of possessing a well in the soul whose waters spring up into abiding life.

That we are truly describing the deep lack in present day religion will be testified to by every pastor who has learned to measure his success in terms of the inner life of his people rather than in terms of the outer appearances of his organization. Such a pastor is sensitively aware of the unresponsiveness of his people to the opportunities for real spiritual enrichment.

The widespread neglect of Bible study has its significance in this, that our typical church member fails to conceive his religion as rooted in his own individualized perception of spiritual truth. Else he would set himself systematically to the task of understanding

the great laws that underlie the spiritual and moral life.

In the Sunday-school, too, the evidences abound that not vital instruction in the truth but something else is the thing aimed at. Big attendance, noisy enthusiasm, the club spirit in class organization,—these and other values like them absorb the endeavor of the workers so that oftentimes the child is lost in the very machinery that has been devised to save him.

No more telling illustration of the unspirituality of the characteristic procedure could be pointed out than the so-called Teacher Training movement. Here was an idea pregnant with mighty possibilities.

*Probably no practical proposition has been made to the church in the past century that has possessed more significance than this: that we systematically train those who are to teach religious truth to our children.*

Why has this movement exhausted itself in many churches where its singular success raised both church and pastor into prominence? Why has it not rather established itself as a permanent institution and method of the church instead of an adventure or an episode in a season's program?

Manifestly the answer is that neither the leaders of the movement nor the churches conceived it as a spiritual movement, but as an institutional device. Its value lay in its size, its enthusiasm, the dramatic and game qualities of its drills and so forth. It really was a new kind of church sociable, giving people something to do, bringing them together, making them acquainted—and certainly doing them no harm.

In the selection of the textbook spiritual considerations played little part. The important questions were not, What book will put our students into possession of the truth upon which the soul of Jesus fed? and, What book will explain to them best the nature of the children to whom they are afterward to commit this truth? The important question was, What book will be the most interesting? will attract the most people? will lend itself most cleverly to dramatic pedagogy? will hold the class together until the term is finished?

There is nothing wrong in these questions. But they are not the big questions. They betray the point of view to be institutional, not spiritual, the point of view of an administrator, not of a teacher; of an ecclesiastic, not of a prophet.

Yet a further illustration of the lack of religious consciousness in the present day church is found in that modest little service called the prayer meeting.

Ideally this is one of the most characteristic institutions of a church of Christ's disciples. Democracy, social intimacy, informality, earnestness, studiousness, communion with God—all these enter into the ideal conception of the prayer meeting.

The prayer meeting brings souls together in the freemasonry of faith. It is big with blessing for every one who enters it in the true spirit.

*If we had no such institution and some one should propose it, it would captivate the imagination of the church instantly as an institution of the first importance.*

Think of it, Christian people would say, think of the uplift and enrichment of soul to be had by getting together in the midst of the week and telling one another the things of the heart!

We need one another in faith as well as in service. Therefore, how beautiful it will be to meet upon the common level of Christian experience to encourage and to get courage in communication with those of like faith and like failures with ourselves. Ideally the prayer meeting is the typical church meeting.

But actually it is the withered arm of the church organism. It is attended by a handful who go through loyalty rather than for

profit. Its speeches are reluctant and trite. Its prayers are confined to the few. The meeting lacks eagerness, expectancy, thoughtfulness, spiritual awareness.

In a word, the prayer-meeting is an outstanding proof that the fundamental lack of the present day church is religious consciousness. No mentality goes into it.

There are exceptions to this description, we gratefully concede, but all will agree that our words fit the general state of things accurately.

Now we believe that to modern successful revivalism is to be traced the responsibility for the low ebb of spiritual consciousness in the present day church. This will contradict the conceptions of many at the very root. For our accustomed recourse in a local church whose spiritual vitality has run low is to get up a revival.

*Our thesis is that the church has habituated itself to revivalistic standards and methods so long that it has been rendered incapable of the finer spirituality that flows from a steady perception of Christian truth.*

We shall have to cut our study short just here and resume it at this point next week.

"In everything give thanks" is an injunction that can be obeyed as long as in everything and everywhere we retain a sense of the unchanged love of God. The joy of this religion is guaranteed perpetually to the trusting soul by every gracious attribute of Him whose mercy endureth forever.—Selected.

## Mary Elizabeth Willett

Mrs. Mary E. Willett, beloved mother of Professor Herbert L. Willett, passed to her reward Thursday, June 17, 1909, after an illness of more than three months. She had rounded out her three score years and ten, possessing up to her last illness all her faculties in remarkable strength and lucidity. She was the mother of four sons, of whom the three growing to manhood gave themselves, in answer to her prayer, to the ministry. Of these the two younger had no sooner put their hands to their life-task than their life was cut off. Bereft of her husband eleven years ago, Mother Willett has since made her home with her eldest son in Chicago where her wise and gracious and youthful nature has more than compensated the tender regard in which she was ever considered. She had been a member of the Hyde Park Church of Disciples until a year ago, when she transferred her membership to the Memorial Church, of which her son is minister. A charter member of the church of Disciples in Ionia, Michigan, she came under the gracious influence of the ideals and personality of Isaac Errett in the temper of whose faith she strove ever to live and to rear her children. A simple service was conducted at the residence on Saturday, June 19, by Dr. Errett Gates, assisted by Dr. E. S. Ames, of the Hyde Park Church and Dr. R. N. Van Doren, Associate Pastor of Memorial Church. Interment was made at Ionia, Michigan. C. C. M.

## The Visitor

The June season is not only sacred to weddings and brides but also to graduating occasions. That venerable misnomer "commencement day" still prevails as the accepted designation of the closing event in the school year. If it were understood that originally degrees were conferred in connection with the opening of the following academic year rather than at the close of the current one, less confusion would be produced in the mind of one to whom the term seems wholly inappropriate.

The Visitor has recently had the opportunity of attending a number of these school events. Some of them were high school graduating exercises, others were college commencements. It is a delightful and gratifying sight to look upon a company of eager, enthusiastic and happy students completing with credit the work which for four years they have been busily accomplishing. The occasion is always replete with significance. Parents, friends, sweethearts are the witnesses of the happy event. Flowers, diplomas, gifts are everywhere in evidence. It is like a fresh sailing of the Argo in search of the Golden Fleece. The Visitor has watched with a good deal of interest the proportion of boys and girls respectively in these graduating classes. It is generally the case that girls are more numerous. This is perhaps due to the lure of life and business which calls many a boy away from the class-room when he is only partly through his studies. Parents seem to be less interested in seeing a boy finish his school work, perhaps because he is somewhat earlier capable of sharing in the production of a family income. The result is seen in the preponderance of women in college and even in many of the universities.

It is always a pleasure to meet the local Disciples on occasions when commencement duties bring the Visitor to cities where we have churches; and where, in such states as Missouri, could there be found a town in which the Disciples are not represented? On one recent trip, Louisiana, Hannibal, and Maryville were visited and the condition of our churches in those places was noted as vigorous and aggressive. At Hannibal, where Levi Marshall has been the pastor for more than twelve years, a new church has just been erected in the most growing and promising section of the city and a pastor in-

stalled. This strengthening of the cause by the increase of needed churches is an example worthy of imitation. It is true, of course, that not in every place is there room for new churches of our own order without undue encroachment upon the work of our brethren of other communions. The spirit of union must lead us to a careful study of the field before any work of this kind is undertaken. But where there is genuine virgin soil and an open door, there is every reason for satisfaction in the increase of our churches.

A recent visit to Kansas City was the occasion for a delightful gathering at the South Prospect Church, where Bro. Donaldson is the pastor. The preachers of Kansas City and vicinity gather occasionally for a dinner followed by toasts and an address. On this occasion a splendid group of Disciples, including a number of ministers' wives, was present. Such patriarchs as T. P. Haley, W. T. Moore, and Professor Monser were there, and many younger men—the leaders in the Christian work of that portion of the state. Such fellowship is an inspiration to all who share it. With such men as Richardson, Jenkins and Combs in the leading pulpits, such oversight as the veterans of the cause in that region can afford and such activity as the churches manifest, there is every reason to believe that much greater things are in store for Kansas City Disciples than the past has known.

A lecture at the Linnwood Boulevard Church afforded an opportunity of seeing the plans for the completion of the fine edifice, now well under way. The building will be a splendid structure of stone, whose auditorium will compare favorably with anything in the brotherhood. The congregation has for several years worshipped in the lecture room, but expects to be in possession of the upper floor in the autumn. Kansas City has some generous givers, at whose head stands R. A. Long, the patron of every good cause among us. But his example has been followed by others in that city and with the happiest results. On a recent Sunday Mr. Long announced a conditional gift of \$50,000 for a new Sunday-school building for the Independence Boulevard Church. James Small has preached for this congregation during the absence of Dr. Combs, who is now on his

way home from his European journey.

Another sort of commencement was that at Lawrence, the seat of the University of Kansas. This vigorous young institution, splendidly located on a commanding eminence just outside the city, is rapidly increasing its equipment as well as its student list. Under the aggressive leadership of Chancellor Strong the University has taken its place among the best of the state institutions. Two laboratories are now under way and others have been recently completed. The baccalaureate service was held in the gymnasium, which seats comfortably more than two thousand persons, and the city churches of Lawrence manifested their interest in the occasion by closing their services for that evening. The Bible Chair work, which Professor W. C. Payne has built up to such admirable proportions, is becoming a genuine power in the University life. The members of the faculty hold Professor Payne and his work in high esteem. 225 students were enrolled in the courses offered by Professor and Mrs. Payne during the past year. The Bible Chair building, which is both a residence and a class-room structure, is a fitting addition to the group of structures on the University height. Professor Payne is being called out for an increasing amount of biblical lecture work, as his merits in this field are known. The Christian Church in Lawrence, of which Bro. Milton is the pastor, is in possession of a handsome edifice recently completed at a cost of \$40,000. The Disciples may well be proud of their representation in that growing educational center of the Sun-flower State.

## Do—Say

Two brothers once lived down this way,  
And one was Do and one was Say.  
If streets were dirty, taxes high,  
Or schools too crowded, Say would cry  
"Lord! what a town!" but Brother Do  
Would set to work to make things new.

And while Do worked, Say would cry:  
"He does it wrong. I know that I  
Could do it right." So all the day  
Was heard the clack of Brother Say.  
But this one fact from none was hid,  
Say always talked, Do always did.

—Anonymous.



## "Out as Far as Bethany"

By O. H. Philips

Early Saturday morning, June 12, 1909, a party of us slipped away from smoky Pittsburgh to visit the site of the Brush Run Church, and go on as far as Bethany. The party consisted of W. R. Warren, W. H. Hanna, J. D. Dabney, C. L. Thurgood and wife, J. C. Crawford and wife, J. A. Joyce and wife, Geo. W. Knepper Thos. Hughes, F. A. Wight, Edwin Errett, Roger Addy, Wallace Tharp and O. H. Philips. E. A. Cole and R. G. White joined us at West Middletown, and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong of Solon, Ohio, and Mrs. Camille Hupp of West Alexander, met us down at the Buffalo, where we ate our dinner. The day was selected because it was the ninety-seventh anniversary of the baptizing of the Campbells.

Our first stop was made at West Middletown, a quiet town situated on a high hill. Here we met John Davis France and his most estimable wife, who keep a hotel here, and who very kindly refreshed a few of us who were unlucky enough to start without breakfast. While we rested here, Mrs. Cotton, age 87 years, and Mrs. Stewart, age 84 years, entertained us by very pleasing reminiscences of the early days. Both had heard Campbell preach, and Mrs. Cotton reproduced in a splendid way a sermon that Alexander Campbell had preached on the Tabernacle. When questioned it was found that she remembered the message, but could recall very little concerning the messenger. One thing she did affirm, that Alexander Campbell was a very much misrepresented man.

From the hotel we went down to the frame stable now owned by a colored man whose name is John H. Kelly. This building contains the timbers of the old Brush Run church building, and judging from the rough-hewn timbers 6 by 4, and the broad upright boards, it was by no means a handsome building, and when filled would not have contained more than a hundred people. Still, as rough as it appears, we all felt that it should be secured by our brethren and removed to Bethany and there be used to house relics of the first days.

Seventeen of us stood on the site of the old Brush Run building just two miles out from West Middletown. Our feet rested upon the hard limestone foundation, the foundation suggestive of the convictions of the Irish folk that entered the homely frame building that rested here almost a hundred years ago. With bared heads we listened to the earnest prayer of our aged brother, R. G. White, after singing "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." Above us the deep blue sky flecked with light summer clouds. From the leafy depths of the woods around us could be heard the song of care-free birds. Ever and anon the bleating of sheep was wafted across an adjacent field. All else, how still. Century oaks looked at us curiously and whispered to their mates, but not even our nature-loving Brother Knepper could persuade them to tell the story of that long past. Most silent of all was that oak tree where the youthful Campbell one morning in September, 1810, uttered a prophetic message from the text, "Though thy beginnings be small, yet shall thy latter end greatly increase." What a man this Alexander Campbell was, anyway? By faith lifting a corner of the curtain of coming days and telling the few folk gathered there, that after a while there would be a multitude.

We picnicked down by the Buffalo, and abandoned ourselves to the joy of the occasion. Then we went to the scene of the baptizing of the Campbells. Where the old Buf-

falo flows around a corner and moves at right angles toward the narrow roadway, right in the line of three great trees, is the place in the stream where the seven candidates were buried with Christ by baptism into his death and rose to walk in newness of life. Two of these were Thomas and Alexander Campbell. As we stood in the hot sun on this the 97th anniversary day, and looked into the quiet stream, we felt encompassed about by witnesses. Many a one had we buried in other waters with many looking on, but this natural baptistry had a glory all its own. For both of these men, and the others, went beneath the baptismal waters rather to fulfill a "Thus saith the Lord" than to confess their sins. For this reason there seemed to us a Jordanic sacredness at this quiet spot.

Our pilgrimage ended at Bethany. Wrenched and twisted by the rough roads we came to rest a bit in the quiet God's acre where so many of the Pioneers lie. There are the graves of the Campbells, the Pendletons, Tribble, Richardson, and many more, and their works do follow after them. We all felt as our dear Brother Tharp that as far as true men can make ground holy, this little cemetery is a sacred spot. And why not? Is there not a sacredness inhering in men who never falter in a great trust, and do not the very places where they toiled, and finally rest, take on something of the sacredness of the men? So we rested awhile in this quiet place, and let our minds run back over the history of these splendid pioneers who built perhaps wiser than they knew. And then too we thought of that greater One who, after a toilsome day, came to another Bethany and rested his tired head on the pillow of kindly affection in the supreme

Bethany home. And for the nonce we forgot all our light talk while thoughts too deep for words filled our souls.

What a fitting place for the long slumber. Just below the homestead where Alexander Campbell breathed out his last. Nearby the little study never meant for the lover of ease, but the worker, the hard worker. Its very angularity suggests the man who rough-hewed great thoughts, who hadn't time for the niceties of rhetorical finish, but who poured out great sentences pregnant with thought, satisfied when they were understood while he left the less virile thinkers the work of polishing.

Not far from this study, hidden among the leafy trees is the village of Bethany. Above all, like some stern monastery rises the stately buildings of the college, a great monument to the far-seeing leaders of this movement. Never finely equipped, and always wrestling with the problem of finance, yet the lordliest minds of the restoration had their lips touched by the live coal from off God's altar, and went out as mighty evangelists of a great plea. Hundreds, poor in this world's goods, skimping their way through, were touched by the fine personalities of the class rooms, and above all, by the masterful spirit of Alexander Campbell, and went out as new men, bearing with them a nameless something that no other schools among us have been able to give.

We came back to Pittsburgh late that Saturday, but we had all been baptized in the running stream of sacred memories. Our Brother Knepper found the atmosphere, our Brother Tharp was touched by the holiness of holy men, and our Brother Thurgood gathered something out of all the contemporaneous things that he found along the way, and we all voted it a day long to be remembered.

And those who are coming down to the Centennial in October will get a preparation for it by slipping down a day or two earlier and running over the paths our fathers trod, and going out as far as Bethany.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Views of Life

By George A. Campbell

GEORGE MEREDITH.

George Meredith is gone. The dean of Westminster would not allow him to be buried in the abbey with the nation's great.

At the time of his death he was easily the first literary man in England. Few novelists have surpassed him in any age. His analyses of human character are scarcely equalled.

How fine his treatment of "The Egoist." He was great enough and good enough to have rested with England's great in Westminster abbey.

He stood for an ideal during his entire literary career. He was long in reaching recognition. His style was involved. But through all his struggles he never threw a sop to win the plaudits of the crowd. He did not buy his way to fame; he earned it. He never said "Give the people what they want." That principle or lack of principle has led to our irresponsible journalism and cheap literature of the day. He patiently wrote and calmly waited. What a splendid example to our age! We sorely need men of ideals and men who can hold them without rewards and in the face of clamoring opposition. His view of life was wholesome, clean and confident. It would have been a worthy tribute to a noble, great and staunch man if the dean had allowed the burial to take place in Westminster.

But perhaps it little matters; for neither his reputation nor his influence can be affected much by the decision of any functionary.

### "SOME NEW LITERARY VALUATIONS."

The literary world today is divided into those that are for and those that are against Tolstoy. So when I saw that William Cleaver Wilkinson had a chapter, in his recent book, "Some New Literary Valuations," on the great Russian, I turned at once to see whether he was for or against. He votes affirmatively with the enthusiasm of a party politician. I said the literary world was divided into the two opening camps. Indeed, so are the religious and economic worlds. Surely it would not be exaggeration to say that Tolstoy is the dean of the world's living authors.

Dr. Wilkinson regards him as the greatest novelist that has written with a great moral passion. In him he sees the realist and idealist beautifully and strongly blended. He thinks him sincere, earnest, artistic and possessing a great "quantity of power." While Goethe was the great egoist, Tolstoy stands for the unselfish life.

The author contends that his practical judgment is unerring; but thinks his speculative judgment is faulty. This is the only criticism that the book passes upon the writer of "War and Peace."

Our ex-President, who now hunts God's beasts of the forest, recently said that the reason why the Russian government did not suppress Tolstoy was that he was so impractical. Dr. Wilkinson thinks Russia dare not molest him because he is a world-voice and a world-force. Chesterton says that the ideas of Tolstoy, which are those of Jesus, could be lived if we all had more humor and more pluck.

It is popular to call Tolstoy a pessimist. Indeed, it is quite the thing with some to call every man who has a vision of something better than we have at present, a pessimist. Buchanan has voiced the street censure of Tolstoy in these rather ingenious lines:

"There's Tolstoy, towering in his place  
O'er all the rest by head and shoulders,  
No sunshine on that noble face  
Which nature meant to charm beholders!  
Mad with his self-made martyr shirt,  
Obscene, through hatred of obscenity,  
He from a pulpit built of dirt  
Shrieks his Apocalypse of cleanness."

The author relates that when George Kennan visited Tolstoy he had spent the morning in spreading manure on the farm of a poor peasant widow. I heard Miss Jane Addams tell how Tolstoy led her to resolve to do some physical labor every day. The simplicity with which the great man lives

preaches mightily to our luxurious age.

Dr. Wilkinson is for Tolstoy. That is enough to say to the wise. The book contains other essays on Howells, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson, Stedman, and John Morely as critic of Voltaire and Diderot. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls. 1908. \$1.50.)

#### "SOME MEMORIES."

"Some Memories," by the late Robert Collyer, have in them a most heartening atmosphere. Collyer was a big hearted man's man. He toiled by the sweat of his brow up to the pulpit. The story of this man, or any man, who was called from the anvil to an active and influential city pulpit is worth reading. Collyer had the face of a preacher and the heart of a saint, a happy combination. He started a Methodist in England; but a member, a shoemaker, after hearing one of his first efforts, said to him, "I think thou will never make a preacher like what we want. Thou wants to reason over much and that will never do. We want our preachers to preach from the heart, not from the head; to say, 'Thus saith the Lord' and be sure about it. Thy preaching may do for some folks, but it wi' not do for us." Accordingly, he found his way to the Unitarians; but he never ceased to keep in touch with his Methodist friends of early days, from whom he

ever thought he got his true ordination to preach.

The book is of the chatty sort. The humor of the blacksmith-preacher appears on almost every page; also the pathos. In the Introduction occurs this happy parry between father and son. The small son after turning over a sermon manuscript of his father, addressed the latter thus, "Papa, do you write your sermons by what you call inspiration?" The father answered, "I hope so, my son"; and at once the boy replied, "Why, then, do you cross so much out?"

Mr. Collyer admits that he had not the mother wit to answer.

In his Chicago pastorate, Mr. Collyer wielded an influence of great good. He was recognized as a vital personality struggling for the young city's upbuilding. He built a noble church edifice and rebuilt it after the fire, by his untiring and commanding influence. Many may not know that the corner stone of this church was brought from Geneva, the scene of Servetus' burning.

There are some memories of the civil war that are good. Once he and the great evangelist, Moody, clashed before an audience of soldiers in their representations of the character of God. A deep feeling of reverence pervades the book. (Boston: American Unitarian Society, 1900. \$1.25.)

## What the Colleges are Doing

### Commencement Festivities, Reviews of Past, and Prospects for Coming Year

#### Hiram College

A brief review of the year's work at Hiram may interest the readers of the Christian Century. Analyzing the progress made, perhaps the most important fact is the successful issue of the campaign for \$100,000 new endowment. While not adequate for present needs, to say nothing of opportunities of enlargement, it constitutes the best possible pledge of the future growth and prosperity of the college.

The year has also shown the phenomenal increase in actual attendance of fifty students per term. A larger proportion of the students than usual are enrolled in the college proper. The new catalog lists ninety-seven Freshmen, twenty-five more than shown by any previous catalog.

The Wharton Memorial Home for the establishment of which the College and the Foreign Society are co-operating, has made excellent progress. A suitable building with fine grounds has been secured, and the Home will be opened October 1. The children of our foreign missionaries will here find home and care during the period when they must be in this country for the sake of education amid Christian surroundings.

Courses have been materially strengthened. The preparatory course has been lengthened to four years. The college now meets in every particular the educational requirements of the Ohio College Association, the National Education Association, and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The adoption of the new course in Missions under the direction of Prof. Charles T. Paul makes a most important forward step in missionary preparation among the Disciples of Christ. The course will be inaugurated with the college year 1909-10. It is based on correct principles and embodies the best thought of the missionary world today. The course will include: a study of phonetics, fundamental to all language study, and elementary courses in the languages of a number of the principal mission fields; a course in elementary medical practice for missionaries, including a study of tropical diseases with a view both to their prevention and cure; courses in anthropology, comparative religions, and the geography, history and science of missions; and the study of special missionary problems.

In conclusion, Hiram is looking with confi-

dence to the future. There is reason to expect within a few years large addition to her material resources and an increase in attendance for which it will tax the ability of the college and town to provide; enlargement and strengthening of courses and increase of equipment in realization of the announced policy of President Bates "to set and maintain educational standards equal to those of the best institutions of our country; and a corresponding increase in the moral and spiritual assets of the college, which shall enable her to be in ever increasing measure a factor in the progress of the Kingdom of God."

J. O. Newcomb.

#### Hamilton College

The fortieth annual session of Hamilton College closed on May 26, having during the year a full enrollment of students from all over the middle-West and South. Commencement week was a splendid close to a good year's work. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Reverend Vernon Stauffer of Angola, Indiana, at the Broadway Christian Church. The music, including the processional, the solo, quartet and chorus work, was given by the students, under the direction of the faculty of music. The Commencement address, upon the theme "Vision and Service," was given by Dr. Edward L. Powell, of Louisville. The Home-coming of the Alumnae gave an added tone of joy to the season, a very large per cent of Hamilton's 653 alumnae having come to spend a few days as the guests of their Alma Mater. Among the numerous notable social events connected therewith, were the lawn fete given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Porter, the banquet given by the local alumnae association, and the reception given by Mrs. St. Clair, the retiring President of the College.

In the retirement, there was a unique blending of the sadness of farewell and the gladness of an avation, given her in appreciation of the most excellent work she had done. The presentation of loving cups and other memorials were numerous, and yet were but the outward attempt to express the real admiration which all Lexington holds for the woman whose service has meant so much to the city.

She leaves to resume the presidency of Christian College in Columbia, Mo. Nothing

but a sense of duty caused her to sever relations that were so delightful. She has won many friends and her departure is deeply and sincerely regretted not only in college circles but in social as well. Her activities were not confined to her work in the college, but were graciously dispensed in the praiseworthy efforts of women's clubs for the culture and elevation of the community in general. No tribute was ever paid more genuinely or deservedly than the resolutions passed unanimously and subscribed to by each of the trustees of the college:

"The relation of the Board of trustees of Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., with its retiring president, Mrs. Luella Wilcox St. Clair, who has for the past six years, so ably and satisfactorily discharged her responsible duties has been unmarred by a single dissonant note. Her leadership has been so wise, her ideals of our standard of scholarship and the improvement of our buildings and grounds, as well as in the splendid literary and Christian attainment of the young women who have been under her care, all conspire to cause deep and sincere regret because we can no longer retain her as presiding officer of her alma mater whose call she answered at a time so critical in its history as to need a progressive and wise leader. Therefore be it

Resolved: First: That we unanimously testify our sense of deep regret that she leaves us to resume the presidency of Christian College to which her sense of duty takes her.

Second: That we bear our testimony to her superior ability as a teacher, her splendid character as a woman and her blameless life as a Christian.

Third: That we acknowledge the debt of gratitude justly due her for placing our college on the high plane of scholarship which it has now attained, and for the enlargement and adornment of our buildings and grounds, chiefly the result of her unselfish devotion.

Fourth: That a copy of these resolutions engrossed be presented her and that they be entered upon our records as a testimonial of our appreciation on this the fifth day of May, nineteen hundred nine.

J. W. McGarvey  
I. J. Spencer  
Mark Collis  
Matthew Walton  
N. P. Van Meter

J. W. Porter  
B. L. Coleman  
W. H. Cassell  
W. O. Hinton  
J. A. Graves



I. N. Williams J. S. Shouse.  
Leonard G. Cox

Mrs. St. Clair's successor is Hubert Gibson Shearin, A. M., Ph. D., a Yale man, having received the doctorate in 1902. After a term of study in England and Europe, he accepted the professorship of English in Transylvania University, a portion of which work he will retain in addition to his new administrative duties as the head of Hamilton College. During the past four years he has found time to contribute work of literary and critical character to such journals as *The Archive*, of Berlin; *Anglia*, of Leipzig; *The English Review*, of England; *Modern Language Notes*, of Baltimore; *The Journal of Philology*, Putnam's Monthly, etc. He is also a member of the editorial staff of the *Library of Southern Literature* and of the *New Wordsworth Concordance*. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, of the Modern Language Association and of the Filson Club for historical research.

The faculty of Hamilton College consists of twenty-five members chosen from the best Universities of America and Europe, such as Vassar, Yale, Wellesley, Berlin, Leipzig, Chicago, Munich, Columbia, etc. The courses of study have been gradually raised during the past few years until it is now fully abreast of the educational movement of the times. Its curriculum is strictly standardized, since its requirements for admission and for completion, are so adjusted as to lead up to various stages of advanced university work. The opening within the past year of the new Carnegie Hall of Science, erected at a cost of \$60,000, offers unsurpassed facilities for full and symmetrical training.

In all, the policy pursued by the trustees in seeing to it that every cent of the income from various sources remains within the College to strengthen and enlarge its equipment and teaching force, is bringing a natural harvest of prosperity and progress. The unalloyed success of the past is an earnest for the continued success of the future.

## The Bible College of Missouri

This young institution has completed twelve years of its history. As colleges go among us its progress has been rapid. For some time after the inauguration of the work it was looked upon as a somewhat doubtful experiment. Time has amply justified the expectation of those who from the beginning had faith in the possibilities of Biblical and Theological learning in affiliation with our state schools. In the one dozen years of its life the Bible College of Missouri can point to the following results.

1. Approximately 2000 students have received instruction within its class-rooms and have gained more reasonable and satisfying views of the Bible and of the Christian religion than they would otherwise have had. Hundreds of these young people will become efficient workers in the Sunday-schools, church officers and leaders of moral and religious life in their various communities. They have been forever rendered immune to any superficial attacks upon their Christian faith by reason of the fact that they have been taught to distinguish the forms of the religious life and faith from its eternal substance. This is missionary work done in the most strategic of all fields.

2. The College has given six missionaries to the foreign work and twelve others are under pledge or appointment. The missionary enthusiasm is always burning here. This is due partly to the influence of the college itself upon its students and partly to the strong missionary zeal of the Christian Associations of the University of Missouri in which our students are active workers.

3. Forty men who have received instruction in the Bible College are ministers in our homeland and are actively supporting all our co-operative enterprises.

4. There were in the College last year twenty-four ministerial and missionary students. The former are all engaged, with few exceptions, in pastoral and evangelistic work with the churches of the surrounding

country, as their studies will permit, and have done acceptable work. There has always been a larger demand for efficient student preaching than the school has been able to supply. In several instances strong young men have been induced through their study of the Scriptures and their contact with Bible College instructors and students, to give themselves to the Christian ministry. The universities will become more and more the best recruiting ground for the ministry as such institutions as the Bible College multiply and grow strong in faculty and resources.

The attitude of the University of Missouri toward our work is wholly favorable. This is evinced by the liberal interchange of credits which is allowed. In this regard the Bible College is put upon practically the same basis as the other professional schools. A student in the university can elect nine hours of work in the Bible College for which he will receive credit toward his A. B. degree. The continued friendliness of the university is conditioned only upon the maintenance in the Bible College of high standards of scholarship and efficiency of instruction.

In order to embrace the great opportunities which are here open to us it is imperative that we at once increase our resources. We now have only two endowed chairs and these not adequately. We need four instructors at once, and without them the work will suffer. Bro. Long of Kansas City, who is president of our Board, has offered conditionally to give \$50,000. The condition is that the rest of the state of Missouri give a like amount. Our hopes are pinned to the accomplishment of this endeavor, now under way, to meet Bro. Long's proposition. We have faith that it will be done. We appeal to the brethren all over the state to receive Bro. Edwards, the Bible College representative, and to help him in his great and vital work. It is the day of large things for us in Missouri if we fail not through unbelief.

Charles M. Sharpe, Acting Dean.

## Disciples' Divinity House

The total number of Disciples in the Divinity School of the University during the year that has just closed aggregated twenty-nine. Of this number, three completed the full course and received the B. D. degree. These were W. D. Endres, H. M. Garn and C. R. Walford. W. S. Lockhart received the A. M. degree.

One of our number, E. A. Henry, spent the year in study in Jerusalem.

No special effort was made to increase the endowment, so that the financial condition remains as it was at the beginning of the year. The adjustment of income to expenditure is such that no current indebtedness is allowed to accumulate.

One course of study in the history or doctrines of the Disciples is offered each quarter during the year, but it is optional with the student whether it is taken or not. One course on "The History and Principles of Christian Union" was given during the year by Dr. Gates. Other courses were given by Dr. Willett in the department of Old Testament Language and Literature, and by Dr. Gates in the department of Church History.

The outlook for an increased attendance of Disciples in the Divinity School during the Summer is encouraging. The Summer Quarter opens Monday, June 21.

## Butler College

The fifty-fourth annual commencement of Butler College marked a forward step in the history of the institution. Two years ago pledges for the endowment fund amounting to a little over \$250,000.00 were taken in a strenuous campaign participated in by many friends of the college. One hundred thousand dollars in comparatively small pledges was received in order to meet the conditions on which Messrs. Irwin, Reeves and Carnegie were to make up the balance of a quarter million.

The recent panic has made the collection of these pledges a slow and arduous task; but

on the morning of commencement day President Howe was able to announce that the \$100,000.00 was in the bank; that Messrs. Irwin and Reeves had already paid in their pledges; and that Mr. Carnegie would make up the balance as soon as the formal exhibition of the securities on hand could be made to his business agent.

President Howe added that the faculty and trustees were by no means content with the present endowment; but that it was their purpose to push forward until the resources of the college should reach at least a million dollars. He also announced a change in the form of organization of the college, whereby instead of a stock company, its board of trustees shall become a self-perpetuating body in conformity with the requirements of the Carnegie Foundation. One of the advantages thus to be gained is the pensioning of retired members of the faculty who have taught the required number of years.

Nineteen young men and women received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the M. A. degree was conferred on W. D. Willoughby and C. M. Burkhart, both able young ministers. Three also of those to receive the bachelor's degree were ministerial students. The commencement address by Prof. James R. Angell of the University of Chicago was unusual in its simplicity and directness. Prof. Angell has a brisk, frank, conversational style that quite wins the hearts of his audience, as well as it holds their attention.

The subject of his address was "Mental Hygiene." Prof. Angell took the position that the various mental healing movements owed their vogue to a lack of knowledge of right mental life on the part of a large majority of the community. He said that the valuable principle in all of these movements was the winning of the patient's attention from self to some vital outside principle. He said that the need of mental health was more real today than that of physical perfection, because it was less recognized. The way to overcome hypochondria, excessive irritability and various mental disorders, according to Prof. Angell, is to get some strong objective interest outside of self. This is to be more than mere unselfishness. It must be a vigorous and positive effort to contribute to the welfare of society. Such an interest in life is the best possession any man or woman can enjoy; and the speaker closed by wishing each graduate a full measure of the right purpose in life.

The past year has been marked by the best attendance in the history of the College. Including the Summer School, 507 different pupils have been enrolled. This with the greatly increased endowment and the vigorous and popular administration of President Howe promises much for the future of Butler.

Jasper T. Moses.

## Drake University

The twenty-seventh year of the history of Drake University closed with the annual commencement exercises June 16. The year has been one of the best in the history of the school. At the opening of the year the new library was ready for use, thus making possible more satisfactory work than ever before in all department of the school. Kerp Medical College, one of the oldest medical schools in the Mississippi Valley, has voluntarily become a part of the University and has removed to Des Moines. The great University Church auditorium, completed in May, makes possible gatherings of the friends of the university on special occasions in more satisfactory manner than in the past.

The faculty has been enlarged and strengthened and at least one member, Professor D. W. Morehouse, head of the department of astronomy, has won for himself world-wide recognition through the discovery of the Morehouse comet last August.

The student body has been larger than ever before, there being a total enrollment of more than eighteen hundred different students, with a total of more than 350 graduates from all departments for the year. The commencement days were most happy days, filled with the usual festivities of such



occasions and closing with by far the greatest and most enthusiastic banquet the university has ever known, every possible place being sold the day before the banquet was held.

At the close of the commencement exercises, which were held in the great auditorium of the church, President Hill M. Bell reviewed the most notable events of the year, closing with the announcement of a gift of \$50,000 to the university by the president of the board of trustees, Hon. Theodore Perry Shonts.

The year has closed with a large degree of success, the future seems bright, and the university faculty, students, alumni, and friends are committed to a greater work than ever before in the service of God and his work on earth.

## Oklahoma Christian University

The youngest child in our educational family of colleges has just completed its second session, with a total enrollment of 312 different students, seventy-two of whom were ministerial students, gathered from about eighteen different states besides Canada and Australia. Several students came very late in the year whose names were not included, and we are entitled to report seventy-five ministerial students as the enrollment for the second session. This is little short of phenomenal. It places our school fourth in number of ministerial students among our schools, and the indications are that next year we will take third place. Does some one ask how this can be accounted for? I answer, our location has much to do with it. We are in the geographical center of, at least, four states in which there is no school of our people, namely, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado. We are nearer to Northern Texas and Southwestern Missouri than are the schools of our in those states, in short, there is no school of our people within a radius of four hundred miles, embracing a country almost beyond imagination and rapidly filling up with an intelligent, progressive people. There are largely more than 100,000 Disciples naturally tributary to this school. It is destined to become, barring accidents or mismanagement, one of the greatest schools of our brotherhood. This is the universal conviction of all who have studied the situation.

We herewith submit the schools and colleges that are in successful operation, together with enrollment in each.

Graduate students .....	2
College of Liberal Arts .....	45
College of the Bible .....	72
Preparatory School .....	132
College of Teachers .....	2
College of Business .....	32
School of Pastoral Helpers .....	4
College of Music .....	123
School of Oratory and Expression .....	34
School of Art .....	30
Department of Trained Nurses (University Hospital) .....	5

Total number of Matriculates. 481

The following is a list of graduates for the second session:

Master of Art (for work done) ..	2
College of Liberal Arts (Bachelor of Arts) .....	6
College of Teachers .....	2
School of Oratory and Expression ..	1
School of Fine Art .....	1
College of Music (Voice Department) .....	1
College of Music (Piano Department) .....	1
College of Business (Shorthand) ..	2
College of Business (Bookkeeping) ..	12
Preparatory School .....	6

Total number of graduates .... 34

Last fall we began a campaign for temporary endowment (so called) which simply is a subscription running through five years for current expenses. We have secured about \$45,000 in pledges for this purpose, and the large part of this was completed by March 1, as we have not been pushing this campaign much since that time, because we have reached what would amply provide for our

current expenses. However, we will continue this form of work somewhat longer, as all surplus from this source can go into the permanent endowment.

We had planned to begin our permanent endowment campaign by April 1, but the Enid Investment and Development Company still owe us considerable sum on bonus and asked for until July 1, to complete their contract. They assure us that the balance on bonus will be paid by that time without any question. We will then be in shape to prosecute the permanent endowment campaign, and we already have several liberal pledges promised as a beginning for that work.

The University holds forty acres of land. Twenty being reserved for campus and the other twenty will probably be placed on the market and sold off in lots. At the rate lots are selling at the present time this twenty acres is worth upwards of \$40,000. Our buildings and equipment are worth approximately \$125,000. There is still due us in tuition, or the balance that the Development Company owes us on scholarships, about \$25,000. The total value of our property, including buildings, land, and equipment is approximately \$175,000.

The building that has been done near the University is really wonderful. Scores of houses have gone up within the last eighteen months and many more are in process of erection at the present time. We have a street car line to the University campus, giving us fifteen minute service. The city water mains are now being laid to our campus and arrangements are being made to extend the city sewer system to our grounds. We can reach any of the depots from our campus by street car from fifteen to twenty minutes. Enid is one of the best railroad centers in the Southwest, having radius leading out in ten or eleven different directions.

The future is bright with promise. The enrollment next year, if conditions remain favorable, will be far in excess of the past year. Inquiries concerning the school are coming from every direction. Our people are evidently beginning to feel that Oklahoma Christian University is destined to take a prominent place among the educational institutions of our brotherhood, and why should this not be so? Our location is ideal, and we have an elevation of about 1,500 feet giving us a bracing atmosphere. We have got excellent railroad facilities, a flourishing city of sixteen or eighteen thousand people that is growing with marvelous rapidity. We already have many miles of the finest asphalt pavement. The country for hundreds of miles in every direction consists of rich prairie land destined to hold a dense population, in fact, there is a family on nearly every quarter section at the present time. The people in general are wide awake and enterprising. What better place could there be for a general school such as this? Its possibilities are wonderful to contemplate.

E. V. Zollars,  
President O. C. U.

## Cotner University

The commencement week at Bethany, Nebraska, is over and never in the history of the school has there been a brighter outlook for the work than now. During the year sixty candidates completed their course and received the honors of the university during commencement season. Eighteen received the B. A. degree and eight the M. D. degree, while the others received certificates and diplomas from the departments of the institution. Ten received certificates from the department of education of the state of Nebraska, having the recognition bestowed upon them in finishing courses in education as is bestowed upon graduates of our university.

With the teachers, doctors and other graduates, eight strong young men received their A. B., who had finished the Sacred Literature course. This course is one of the strongest in the curriculum of the school has made of these men studious, practical ministers of the Word. They have all been called to important fields of labor.

Within the past two years \$10,000 has been

added to the property of the university in buildings and about \$3,000 invested in additional library and laboratory equipment.

Field Secretary T. H. Adams has added about \$12,000 to the endowment which has reached nearly \$50,000 now.

It was necessary to add a member to the music faculty and also one to the commercial faculty to meet the demands of increasing growth. The university faculties now number fifty-two members.

Our great Centennial movement for endowment and students is to be pushed by an additional secretary, Mr. Harry G. Knowles, who served so successfully as an assistant in the evangelistic force of Chas. Reign Seoville. He will work with a stereopticon through Nebraska and adjacent territory showing scenes of our beautiful college town and also of the university.

The outlook for the work of Cotner University is exceedingly bright and we ask all friends to lift financially on the Centennial Endowment and attendance.

## Eureka College

Eureka College has just closed a successful year. The meeting of the Board of Trustees was the best for years and the alumni association reached high-water mark in its annual gathering. The attendance for the year has been about the same as for several years. In the Bible department we are above the average for ten years and the spirit is fine. The students have done excellent work and the year closed with good prospect for the coming year. We expect quite an increase in attendance this fall.

The endowment campaign is the chief interest at present. This campaign is in the hands of a special committee consisting of A. J. Elliott of Peoria, W. B. Stroud of Eureka and F. W. Burnham of Springfield. The aim is to raise \$125,000 by September 1, 1910. The amount pledged so far is \$17,725, but many men of means in Illinois have promised to contribute before the end of the campaign. The alumni association took definite action in the matter at the recent meeting and will seek to raise quite a large sum.

Eureka College is a Christian school. Her aim is truth for the cause of Christ. Our courses of study offer splendid opportunities for culture along many lines. In the alumni association are to be found 109 ministers, sixty teachers, six bankers, nineteen physicians, twenty-four lawyers, ten missionaries, twenty-nine commercial pursuits, ten in public service and reform work, five newspaper men and others in various professions and pursuits. Eureka College offers the young people of our homes educational advantages as good as the best, and seeks to do it in the name and spirit of Christ. This is Christian education.

But we have a special word for the Bible department. The total enrollment in this department for the year was forty-five. The average for ten years has been forty; we are five above the average. We have had forty-two young men in school the past year looking to the ministry. The course of study has been strengthened by additional courses in missions and comparative religion, as well as Christian evidences. The courses in Old Testament, laws and customs of Israel, early and later prophets are especially strong. The increasing interest in Bible study among the churches of the state makes the work done in our colleges all the more important and necessary. The department of Sunday-school pedagogy offers two years' work, which is unsurpassed by any of the schools of the West. When the student supplements the work in this department by the general courses in Bible study, the preparation is the equivalent of eastern schools of religious pedagogy. We feel confident that no college offers better work in a like period than is given in our three year course in the Bible department.

The lectureship under the auspices of the Ministerial Association held a most profitable session this year. Under the able leadership of Brother Frank Richardson, the association and community were led into a wealth of truth interpreted through the experience of a long and fruitful ministry. The mis-

sionary spirit of the college was never better. The great church in Eureka is the embodiment of the missionary spirit. Twenty-six young men and women are members of the Volunteer Movement. This is the American home of Dr. Royal Dye and the influence of his great work on the Congo is powerful in Eureka.

We expect great things and are attempting great things. We are entering upon a better day for the financial support of the college and we beseech the churches of Illinois to help us in our work. H. H. Peters.

### Christian College

Christian College at Columbia, Mo., will begin its fifty-ninth year next September, and is again under the able leadership of Mrs. Luella Wilcox St. Clair, who recently left the presidency at Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., to return to her former charge at Columbia. Mrs. St. Clair was for eight years at the headship of Christian College, the last four years sharing the executive office with Mrs. W. T. Moore, who recently retired from active school work on account of ill health.

Christian College was well born and as this is the Centennial year of our church, and therefore a year of historical memories, it may be of interest to recall that Christian College holds the first charter granted by the Missouri Legislature for the collegiate education of women. The names of Dr. Samuel Hatch, Prof. Henry White of Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Ky., D. P. Henderson and James Shannon, president of the Missouri State University, from 1850 to 1857, now of sainted memory, were connected with the founding of this historic old college.

John Augustus Williams, an educator of rare power, was the first president and gave the institution a noble beginning. Then came L. B. Wilkes who served as president for two years, followed by J. K. Rogers who, for twenty years, guided the growing insti-

tution with great wisdom, keeping it at the head of all colleges for women in the rapidly developing Mississippi valley.

For six years the scholarly and gifted George S. Bryant held the executive office, and was succeeded by Prof. W. A. Oldham who after nine years of conscientious and successful service resigned the presidency to return to the ministry. Prof. F. P. St. Clair, who had made a brilliant record in a Kentucky college for women, was next in office, but his untimely death occurred in November of the first year of his administration and he was succeeded by his widow, Luella Wilcox St. Clair.

Mrs. St. Clair ably administered the affairs of the college for the next four years and finding it necessary to resign the presidency on account of a severe illness, Mrs. W. T. Moore was elected to succeed her and remained in office for the next twelve years. Under the combined administration of Mrs. Moore and Mrs. St. Clair the most constructive work in the history of the college was accomplished. Great building plans were carried forward to a successful consummation and the growth of the school in numbers, in scholastic advancement and on all vital points was most marked.

The future of Christian College is rich with promise, and all who know of Mrs. St. Clair's successful administrative work, both in Kentucky and Missouri, believe that the college is in safe and wise hands. If properly equipped for the work, women are peculiarly adapted for the headship of a boarding school for young women. The home life is a prominent feature of such a school and a woman, better than any man, knows the needs of girls and during the formative period can, by wisely directed influences, place the stamp upon the future woman, who, in turn, decides the future of homes, educational enterprises and all that makes for the onward march of civilization. Emerson once said, "What is civilization?

I answer, the power of good women." It is therefore to such institutions as Christian College that we must look for the best school training for our young women.

Mrs. St. Clair has surrounded herself by an able and highly trained corps of teachers, and parents may well entrust their daughters to the care and educational influences of this famous old institution which opens its doors for the 59th year next September, the 14th.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to express the appreciation of the Board of Trustees of Christian College for Mrs. W. T. Moore and her work on the occasion of her resignation as president of the institution, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Mrs. W. T. Moore has been compelled by reason of ill health to resign her position as president of Christian College, and the same has been accepted; and

Whereas, She has served the college as president for twelve years, eight years of that time alone, and four years sharing the responsibility with Mrs. Luella W. St. Clair; and

Whereas, She served the institution all these years with untiring fidelity and with rare courage and business enterprise, the present splendid buildings being the result of her initiative; therefore

Resolved, 1. That we hereby express our hearty appreciation of the service she has rendered to this institution, and to the cause of Christian education, by the high ideals of life that she has held before the young ladies who have come under her instruction, and by the inspiration of her own example of unselfish devotion to the welfare of the students, and of the college over which she has presided.

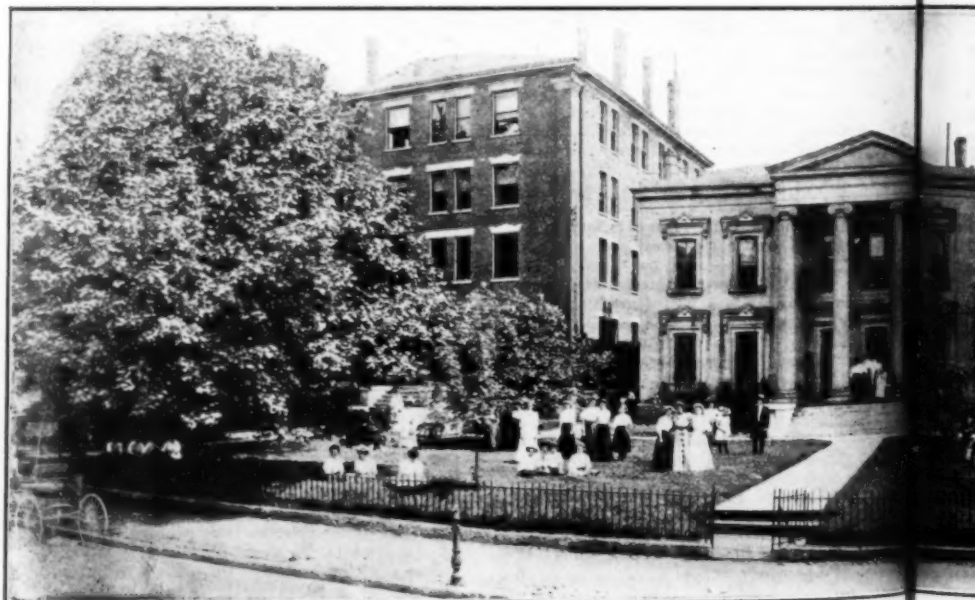
Resolved, 2. That we deeply regret the physical infirmity which compels her resignation, while we can but admire the heroism

# CAMPBELL-HAGERMAN COLLEGE

## For Girls and Young Women

### DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION:

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2. Music.
3. Art.
4. Expression.
5. Physical Culture.
6. Domestic Science and Business.



All departments in charge of competent and experienced teachers. All young ladies committed to our care in matters affecting their future business on application to

G. P. Simmons, Associate President Campbell-Hagerman College



with which she has carried forward her work in the midst of her pain and affliction.

Resolved, 3. We shall remember with gratitude the debt which this institution owes to her for her unselfish labors, and that, as she severs her connection, we follow her and her husband, W. T. Moore, with our sincere esteem and our best wishes for their welfare and happiness, wherever their lot may be cast.

M. McDonald,

J. H. Garrison,  
J. C. Stephens.

### Philotheans to Celebrate

The Philothean Literary Society of the College of the Bible at Lexington is planning to celebrate its Semi-Centennial anniversary this fall at Pittsburg. This Society was organized in 1859 and has had a long and honorable history. It numbers among its old members some of the most prominent men in our brotherhood. The celebration will be twofold. First, they will have a banquet and reunion at Pittsburg during the Centennial Convention, which all old Philotheans are asked to attend. They also purpose to erect a memorial to the Society by equipping a room in the hospital at Batang, Thibet, the most remote mission station in the world. For this they plan to raise at least \$500.00 by subscriptions from old and present members. They already have a good start. All old Philotheans are asked to contribute, and to send their names if they can attend the banquet. The Committee will also appreciate it if those who were in the Society between 1863 and 1887 will send a list of those who were in the Society during their membership. Send all communications to,

The Semi-Centennial Committee,  
Philothean Literary Society.

Box 210, Lexington, Ky.

Alumni Members	Student Members
F. M. Rains	C. L. Pyatt
B. C. Dewesse	C. H. Plopper
A. F. Hensey	E. W. McCash.

### Christian Temple Seminary

F. D. Power of Washington delivered the literary address before the students of the Christian Temple Seminary at their commencement, June 16. There were ten graduates this year. One goes to the foreign field, having already been accepted. Two others are considering it. Fourteen of the young people of the Christian Temple will enter the College of the Bible, Kentucky; Bethany, W. Va., and Milligan, Tenn., this fall. All of these will enter the ministry or the foreign field. There have been ninety-eight additions to the Temple at the regular services since January 1. The fourth mission church of the Temple, Wilhelm Park—expects to have its building completed by September 1.

### The Home for the Children of Missionaries

We are gratified to be able to announce that through the enterprise of Hiram College the Foreign Society will be able to open its new home for the children of missionaries at the beginning of the fall session. F. W. Norton has led the forces in this splendid achievement. It is a charming place, convenient to the college, commodious, comfortable, and in every way suited to the purpose for which it has been provided. This great institution is dedicated to the memory of G. L. Wharton, who gave his life to India, and it will be known as The Wharton Memorial Home.

Here the children of our missionaries will have a real home indeed. With every possible care and protection in this home for their children, our missionaries will be free from all anxiety and care as to the well being and training of their children. A suitable matron will have charge. This arrangement and announcement will bring cheer and com-

fort to the hearts of our missionaries with whom the problem of the education of their children is so overwhelming. The children will enjoy free tuition in Hiram College. The college authorities have been wise and generous in making ample provision for the great need. The home and free tuition for the children have all been arranged without cost to the Foreign Society. On behalf of the missionary force we tender most grateful thanks.

Friday, October 1, the home will probably be formally opened. We hope to be able to make fuller and more definite announcements in the near future.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. McLean Pres.

### Kansas City's Centennial Dedication

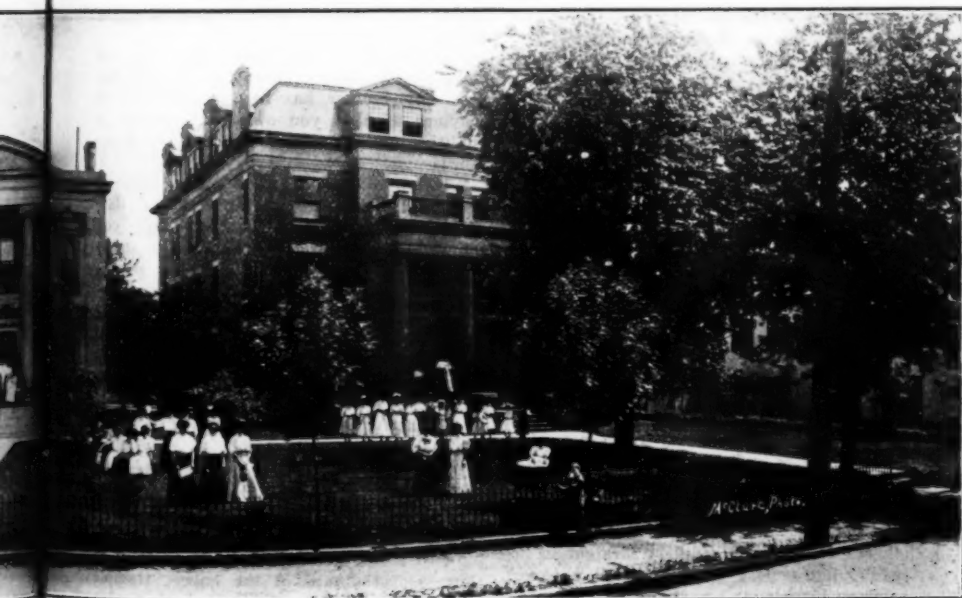
The Jackson Ave. Christian Church of Kansas City, Mo., was dedicated Sunday, June 13, by F. M. Rains of Cincinnati. The building cost \$35,000 and is of Carthage cut stone, with tile roof and art windows. Oak finish in the interior. It is Kansas City's largest Christian church. It is thoroughly modern, including Akron style Sunday-school room 52x84, with gallery. Modern gymnasium installed by Mrs. Julia G. Hurt as a memorial of her two sons. There are class and club rooms, ladies parlor, with ante rooms. Kitchen completely furnished and dining room. This church was erected by sacrifice and hard work, coupled with great faith in God. Fire and bank failure took almost all they had of the former building.

The Aid Society pledged \$2,000 and on Monday following Bro. R. A. Long sent his check for \$500 and Mrs. R. A. Long gave hers for \$100 to apply on their aid pledge.

There are 700 members with 449 present at Sunday-school the first day in new rooms. Bro. Scoville is coming to us in September and a great meeting is in store for this great city. Yours in Hope, Frank L. Bowen.

## COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Wm. B. C. Hagerman, LL. D., Pres.



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Wm. B. C. Hagerman College, Lexington, Ky.



# WINSTON OF THE PRAIRIE

By Harold Bindloss, Author of "The Cattle Baron's Daughter," "Lorimer of the Northwest," etc.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### Sergeant Stimson Confirms His Suspicions.

It was late in the afternoon when Colonel Barrington drove up to Winston's homestead. He had his niece and sister with him, and when he pulled up his team, all three were glad of the little breeze that came down from the blueness of the north and rippled the whitened grass. It had blown over leagues of sun-bleached prairie, and the great desolation beyond the pines of the Saskatchewan, but had not wholly lost the faint, wholesome chill it brought from the Pole.

There was no cloud in the vault of ether, and slanting sun-rays beat fiercely down upon the prairie, until the fibrous dust grew fiery and the eyes ached from the glare of the vast stretch of silvery gray. The latter was, however, relieved by stronger color in front of the party, for blazing gold on the dazzling stubble, the oat sheaves rolled away in long rows that diminished and melted into each other, until they cut the blue of the sky in a delicate filigree. Oats had moved up in value in sympathy with wheat, and the good soil had most abundantly redeemed its promise that year. Colonel Barrington, however, sighed a little as he looked at them, and remembered that such a harvest might have been his.

"We will get down and walk towards the wheat," he said. "It is a good crop and Lance is to be envied."

"Still," said Miss Barrington, "he deserved it, and those sheaves stand for more than the toil that brought them there."

"Of course!" said the Colonel, with a curious little smile. "For rashness, I fancied, when they showed the first blade above the clod, but I am less sure of it now. Well, the wheat is even finer."

A man who came up took charge of the horses, and the party walked in silence towards the wheat. It stretched before them in a vast parallelogram, and while the oats were the pale gold of the austral there was the tint of the ruddier metal of their own Northwest in this. It stood tall and stately, murmuring as the sea does, until it rolled before a stronger puff of breeze in waves of ochre, through which the warm bronze gleamed when its rhythmic patter swelled into deep-toned harmonies. There was that in the elfin music and blaze of color which appealed to the sensual ear and eye, and something which struck deeper still, as it did in the days men poured libations on the fruitful soil, and white-robed priests blessed it, when the world was young.

Maud Barrington felt it vaguely, but she recognized more clearly, as her aunt had done, the faith and daring of the sower. The earth was very bountiful, but that wheat had not come there of itself; and she knew the man who had called it up and done more than bear his share of the primeval curse which, however, was apparently more or less evaded at Silverdale. Even when the issue appeared hopeless, the courage that held him resolute in the face of others' fears, and the greatness of his projects, had appealed to her, and it almost counted for less that he had achieved success. Then glancing further across the billowing grain she saw him—still, as it seemed it had always been with him, amid the stress and dust of strenuous endeavor.

Once more, as she had seen them when the furrows were bare at seed time, and there

was apparently only ruin in store for those who raised the Eastern people's bread, lines of dusty teams came plodding down the rise. They advanced in echelon keeping their time and distance with a military precision, but in place of the harrows, the tossing arms of the binders flashed and swung. The wheat went down before them, their wake was strewn with gleaming sheaves, and one man came foremost swaying in the driving-seat of a rattling matchine. His face was the color of a Blackfoot's, and she could see the darkness of his neck above the loose-fronted shirt, and a bare blackened arm that was raised to hold the tired beasts to their task. Their trampling, and the crash and rattle that swelled the low crescendo, drowned the murmur of the wheat, until one of the machines stood still, and the leader, turning a moment in his saddle, held up a hand. Then those that came behind swung into changed formation, passed, and fell into indented line again, while Colonel Barrington nodded with grim approval.

"It is very well done," he said. "The best of harvesters! No newcomers yonder. They're capable Manitoba men. I don't know where he got them, and, in any other year, one would have wondered where he would find the means of paying them. We have never seen farming of this kind at Silverdale."

He seemed to sigh a little, while his hand closed on the bridle, and Maud Barrington fancied she understood his thoughts just then.

"Nobody can be always right, and the good years do not come alone," she said. "You will plow every acre next year."

Barrington smiled dryly. "I'm afraid that will be a little late, my dear. Any one can follow, but since, when everybody's crop is good, the price comes down, the man who gets the prize is the one who shows the way."

"He was content to face the risk," said Miss Barrington.

"Of course," said the Colonel quietly. "I should be the last to make light of his foresight and courage. Indeed, I am glad I can acknowledge it, in more ways than one, for I have felt lately that I am getting an old man. Still, there is one with greater capacities ready to step into my shoes, and though it was long before I could overcome my prejudice against him, I think I should now be content to let him have them. Whatever Lance may have been, he was born a gentleman, and blood is bound to tell."

Maud Barrington, who was of patricians' parentage, and would not at one time have questioned this assertion, wondered why she felt less sure of it just then.

"But if he had not been, would not what he has done be sufficient to vouch for him?" she said.

Barrington smiled a little, and the girl felt that her question was useless as she glanced at him. He sat very straight in his saddle, immaculate in dress, with a gloved hand on his hip, and a stamp which he had inherited, with the thinly-covered pride that usually accompanies it from generations of a similar type, on his clean-cut face. It was evidently needless to look for any sympathy with that view from him.

"My dear," he said, "there are things at which the others can beat us; but, after all, I do not think they are worth the most, and while Lance has occasionally exhibited a few undesirable characteristics, no doubt ac-

quired in this country, and has not always been blameless, the fact that he is a Courthorne at once covers and accounts for a good deal."

Then Winston recognized them, and made a sign to one of the men behind him as he hauled his binder clear of the wheat. He had dismounted in another minute, and came towards them, with the jacket he had not wholly succeeded in struggling into, loose about his shoulders.

"It is almost time I gave my team a rest," he said. "Will you come with me to the house?"

"No," said Colonel Barrington. "We only stopped in passing. The crop will harvest well."

"Yes," said Winston, turning with a little smile to Miss Barrington. "Better than I expected, and prices are still moving up. You will remember, madam, who it was wished me good fortune. It has undeniably come!"

"Then," said the white-haired lady, "next year I will do as much again, though it will be a little unnecessary, because you have my good wishes all the time. Still, you are too prosaic to fancy they can have anything to do with—this."

She pointed to the wheat, but, though Winston smiled again, there was a curious expression in his face as she glanced at her niece.

"I certainly do, and your good-will has made a greater difference than you realize to me," he said.

Miss Barrington looked at him steadily. "Lance," she said, "there is something about you and your speeches that occasionally puzzles me. Now, of course, that was the only rejoinder you could make, but I fancied you meant it."

"I did," said Winston, with a trace of grimness in his smile. "Still, isn't it better to tell any one too little rather than too much?"

"Well," said Miss Barrington, "you are going to be franker with me by and by. Now, my brother has been endeavoring to convince us that you owe your success to qualities inherited from bygone Courthornes."

Winston did not answer for a moment, and then he laughed. "I fancy Colonel Barrington is wrong," he said. "Don't you think there are latent capabilities in every man, though only one here and there gets an opportunity of using them? In any case, wouldn't it be pleasanter for any one to feel that his virtues were his own and not those of his family?"

Miss Barrington's eyes twinkled, but she shook her head. "That," she said, "would be distinctly wrong of him, but I fancy it is time we were getting on."

In another few minutes Colonel Barrington took up the reins, and as they drove slowly past the wheat, his niece had another view of the toiling teams. They were moving on tirelessly with their leader in front of them, and the raps of the knives, trample of hoofs, and clash of the binders' wooden arms once more stirred her. She had heard those sounds often before, and attached no significance to them, but now she knew a little of the stress and effort that preceded them, she could hear through the turmoil the exultant note of victory.

Then the wagon rolled more slowly up the rise, and had passed from view behind it, when a mounted man rode up to Winston with an envelope in his hand.

"Mr. Macdonald was in at the settlement and the telegraph clerk gave it to him," he said. "He told me to come along with it." Winston opened the message, and his face grew grim as he read, "Send me five hundred dollars. Urgent."

Then he thrust it into his pocket, and went on with his harvesting when he had thanked the man. He also worked until dusk was creeping up across the prairie before he concerned himself further about the affair, and then the note he wrote was laconic.

"Enclosed you will find fifty dollars, sent only because you may be ill. In case of necessity you can forward your doctor's or hotel bills," it ran.

It was with a wry smile he watched a man ride off towards the settlement with it. "I shall not be sorry when the climax comes," he said. "The strain is telling."

In the meanwhile Sergeant Stimson had been quietly renewing his acquaintance with certain ranchers and herders of sheep scattered across the Albertan prairie some six hundred miles away. They found him more communicative and cordial than he used to be. Now the lonely ranchers have as a rule few opportunities of friendly talk with anybody, and as they responded to the sergeant's geniality, he became acquainted with a good many facts, some of which confirmed certain vague suspicions of his, though others astonished him. In consequence of this he rode one night with two or three troopers of a Western squadron.

His apparent business was somewhat prosaic. Musquash, the Blackfeet, in place of remaining quietly on his reserve, had in a state of inebriation reverted to the primitive customs of his race, and taking the trail, not only annexed some of his white neighbors' ponies and badly frightened their wives, but drove off a steer with which he feasted his people. The owner following came upon the hide, and Musquash, seeing it was too late to remove the brand from it, expressed his contrition, and pleaded in extenuation that he was rather worthy of sympathy than blame, because he would never have laid hands on what was not his had not a white man sold him deleterious liquor. As no white man is allowed to supply an Indian with alcohol in any form, the wardens of the prairie took a somewhat similar view of the case, and Stimson was, from motives which he did not mention, especially anxious to get his grip upon the other offender.

The night when they rode out was very dark, and they spent half of it beneath a birch bluff, seeing nothing whatever, and only hearing a coyote howl. It almost appeared there was something wrong with the information supplied them respecting the probable running of another load of prohibited whisky, and towards morning Stimson rode up to the young commissioned officer.

"The man who brought us word has either played their usual trick, and sent us here while his friends take the other trail, or somebody saw us ride out and went south to tell the boys," he said. "Now you might consider it advisable that I and one of the troopers should head for the ford at Willow Hollow, sir."

"Yes," said the young officer, who was quite aware that there were as yet many things connected with his duties he did not know. "Now I come to think of it, Sergeant, I do. We'll give you two hours, and then, if you don't turn up, ride over after you; it's pretty shivery waiting for nothing here."

Stimson saluted and shook his bridle, and rather less than an hour later faintly discerned a rattle of wheels that rose from a long way off across the prairie. Then he used the spur, and by and by it became evident that the drumming of their horses'

feet had carried far, for, though the rattle grew a little louder, there was no doubt that whoever drove the wagon had no desire to be overtaken. Still, two horses cannot haul a vehicle over a rutted trail as fast as one can carry a man, and when the wardens of the prairie raced towards the black wall of birches that rose higher in front of them, the sound of wheels seemed very near. It, however, ceased suddenly, and was followed by a drumming that could only have been made by a galloping horse.

"One beast!" said the Sergeant. "Well, they'd have two men, any way, in that wagon. Get down and picket. We'll find the other fellow somewhere in the bluff."

They came upon him within five minutes endeavoring to cut loose the remaining horse from the entangled harness in such desperate haste that he did not hear them until Stimson grasped his shoulder.

"Hold out your hands," he said. "You have your carbine ready, trooper?"

The man made no resistance, and Stimson laughed when the handcuffs were on.

"I don't know that I mind telling you," said the prisoner. "It was a low down trick he played on me. We got down to take out the horses when we saw we couldn't get away from you, and I'd a blanket girthed round the best of them, when he said he'd hold him while I tried what I could do with the other. Well, I let him, and the first thing I knew he was off at a gallop, leaving me with the other horse, which two men couldn't handle. You'll find him rustling south over the Montana trail."

"Mount and ride!" said Stimson, and when his companion galloped off, turned once more to his prisoner.

"You'll have a lantern somewhere, and I'd like a look at you," he said. "If you're the man I expect, I'm glad I found you."

"It's in the wagon," said the other dejectedly.

Stimson got a light, and when he had released and picketed the plunging horse, held it so that he could see his prisoner. Then he nodded with evident contentment.

"You may as well sit down. We've got to have a talk," he said.

"Well," said the other, "I'd help you to catch Harmon if I could, but I can prove he hired me to drive him over to Kemp's in the wagon, and you'd find it difficult to show I knew what there was in the packages he took along."

Stimson smiled. "Still," he said, "I think it could be done, and I've another count against you. You had one or two deals with the boys some little while ago."

"I'm not afraid of your fixing up against me anything I did then," said the other man.

"No?" said Stimson. "Now, I guess you're wrong, and it might be a good deal more serious than whisky-running. One night a man crawled up to your homestead through the snow, and you took him in."

He saw the sudden fear in his companion's face before he turned it from the lantern.

"It has happened quite a few times," said the latter. "We don't turn any stranger out in this country."

"Of course!" said the Sergeant gravely, though he felt a little thrill of content as he saw the shot, he had been by no means sure of, had told. "That man, however, had lost his horse in the river, and it was the one he got from you that took him out of the country. Now, if we could show you knew what he had done, it might go as far as hanging somebody."

The man was evidently not a confirmed law breaker, but merely one of the small farmers who were willing to pick up a few dollars by assisting the whisky-runners now and then, and he abandoned all resistance.

"Sergeant," he said, "it was most a week

before I knew, and if anybody had told me at the time, I'd have turned him out to freeze before I'd have let him have a horse of mine."

"That wouldn't go very far if we brought the charge against you," said Stimson grimly. "If you'd sent us word when you did know, we'd have had him."

"Well," said the man, "he was across the frontier by that time, and I don't know that most folks would have done it, if they'd had the warning the boys sent me."

Stimson appeared to consider for almost a minute, and then gravely rapped his companion's arm.

"It seems to me that the sooner you and I have an understanding, the better it will be for you," he said.

They were some time arriving at it, and the Sergeant's superiors might not have been pleased with all he promised during the discussion. Still, he was flying at a higher game, and had to sacrifice a little, while he knew his man.

"We'll fix it up without you, as far as we can, but if we want you to give evidence that the man who lost his horse in the river was not Farmer Winston, we'll know where to find you," he said. "You'll have to take your chance of being tried with him if we find you're trying to get out of the country."

It was half an hour later when the rest of the troopers arrived and Stimson had some talk with their officer aside.

"A little out of the usual course, isn't it?" said the latter. "I don't know that I'd have countenanced it, so to speak, off my own bat at all, but I had a tolerably plain hint that you were to use your discretion over this affair. After all, one has to stretch a point or two occasionally."

"Yes, sir," said Stimson. "A good many now and then."

The officer smiled a little and went back to the rest. "Two of you will ride after the other rascal," he said. "Now, look here, my man, the first time my troopers, who'll call around quite frequently, don't find you about your homestead, you'll land yourself in a tolerably serious difficulty. In the meanwhile, I'm sorry we can't bring a charge of whisky-running against you, but another time be careful who you hire your wagon to."

Then there was a rapid drumming of hoofs as two troopers went off at a gallop, while when the rest turned back towards the outpost Stimson rode with them quietly content.

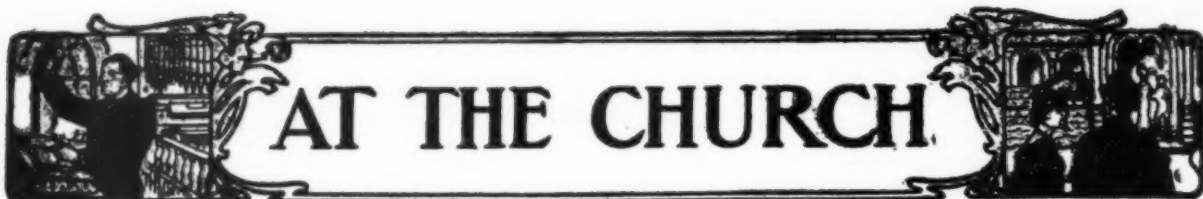
To be continued.

—Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition candidate for president in 1908, recently returned to Chicago after a 5,000-mile tour of the West and the Pacific Coast in the interest of the prohibition movement. In an interview Mr. Chafin declared that he had found the party aggressively at work and confident of large gains in the next few months. Mr. Chafin on May 18 began a seventy-five days' tour of Illinois.

—President Eliot has completed forty years of service at Harvard and has retired. He will spend the summer at Northeast Harbor where he will remain much later than usual in the autumn. He has been giving attention of late to the selection of a list of twenty-five books by English and American authors.

—Mahmoud Scheffket Pacha, commander the Turkish Constitutional forces, both land and sea, is the man most frequently in the thoughts of those observing or dealing with the confused politics of the day in Turkey. He is the one quiet figure upon whom rests the preservation of order, and the civil branches of the government look to him to impose their liberal rule upon the empire and to deal promptly with persons or factions dangerous to the state.





## Sunday School Lesson

By Herbert L. Willett

### Entering Europe\*

The second missionary journey of the apostle Paul was begun under circumstances which might have thrown a cloud over the bright prospects of the church. Barnabas and Paul had been close friends and colleagues on the first journey. Barnabas had started as the leader of the company that included himself, Paul, and Mark. Gradually, however the leadership changed and Paul became the acknowledged head of the enterprise, about the time that Mark returned to Jerusalem. That defection of the young man, who afterwards became the writer of the second Gospel, was greatly regretted by Paul and must have been a serious disappointment to his ardent hopes for effective work. His own illness, which followed soon after, was an added distress to him, and perhaps he felt that something of that difficulty might have been avoided if Mark had remained faithful to his original plan.

#### John Mark.

When, therefore, Paul and Barnabas, after some stay in Antioch, felt that they should go back and revisit the churches which they had established, the question naturally arose as to their companions. It was always better to take some one else with them, especially a younger man, who could be of service in the work. Barnabas wished to take Mark, who was a relative of his and for whom he probably cherished a strong personal affection. Mark had apparently come to regret his hasty departure from the apostles on their former journey, and had now returned from Jerusalem to Antioch ready to go with them whithersoever they might desire. Barnabas no doubt felt that it was only giving the younger man a reasonable opportunity to prove his loyalty after his first mistake.

#### The Disagreement.

But Paul was in no mood for further experiments. He had been deeply hurt by Mark's conduct on the former occasion and did not wish to repeat the experience. He felt that the cause committed to them was too important to be jeopardized in any way by volatile and irresponsible conduct. Both Paul and Barnabas were right, each in his own way. We cannot but sympathize with Barnabas' desire to give Mark another chance. Perhaps, indeed, our sympathy falls rather with him than with Paul, whose final decision must have caused both Barnabas and Mark the deepest pain. In fact, the controversy between the two leaders became sharp enough to justify Luke in describing it as a "paroxysm." It is a painful illustration of the fact that the apostles who could be trusted in all matters which pertained to the great principles of the gospel were not always of the same mind upon questions of

detail or expediency. Paul's disagreement with Peter at Antioch, of which he speaks in his epistle to the Galatians is another case in point.

But such instances only prove the fact that with all their limitations of judgment, these men never departed from their ideal of loyalty to the Master and devotion to his work. Our ideas of their inspiration must be large enough to include these facts of mental and temperamental limitation. And indeed such a broader view of inspiration has recognized the necessity of eliminating all elements of mere mechanical divine direction, and of emphasizing the engaged and devoted personalities of these great men.

#### Barnabas and Mark.

Barnabas, not to be defeated in his plan of evangelistic work, took his young kinsman, Mark, and departed to their old field, his native land of Cyprus. We hear of him no more in connection with this career of apostolic preaching, but Paul later refers to him in a kindly spirit and shows that no lingering animosity prevailed between the two men. Mark also in later years became a helper of Paul and is mentioned affectionately in the last of the great apostle's writings. But both to Paul and Barnabas the separation must have been the cause of many painful reflections. No matter where either of them went along the familiar track of their former work, the question would certainly be raised by all their friends as to where the other man was and why he did not come.

#### Paul and Silas.

With the same instinct of getting back to familiar and paternal ground, Paul, choosing as his companion another young member of the Jerusalem church, Silas or Silvanus, departed by land northward around the corner of the Mediterranean Sea to his own province of Cilicia. It is not inappropriate in connection with this lesson, which falls to be studied on our national birthday, to recall the patriotic interest of both Barnabas and Paul in their own home lands. Barnabas had directed the earliest foreign missionary work of the Christian church to his own island of Cyprus, for which he probably felt all the affection of a patriot. On the other hand, Paul had followed his conversion with several years of unrecorded missionary work in the province of Cilicia, of which Tarsus, his native city, was the principle place. Later on, in speaking before the Jewish council at Jerusalem of his origin, he declares that he was a citizen of Tarsus, a city of no mean importance. There is an example of the patriotism which is due to the loyal appreciation of one's home and people.

#### Patriotism.

Jesus felt this same sentiment. To him Palestine was the most attractive country of the world, because he loved its people and believed that they had a future if they would only rise to claim it. He never went beyond the limits of that little territory where his lot was cast. Jerusalem was to him the most precious of spots. He loved it as Isaiah

had loved it, but with deeper insight into its glories and sins. To the national sentiment which Jesus felt, Paul added something of that pride in the Roman empire which lifted him from the levels of a mere Cilician patriot to broad appreciation of imperial opportunities. When he said quietly to the attendants who were preparing to scourge him at the time of his arrest in Jerusalem, "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man who is a Roman citizen and uncondemned?" we can understand that there was a true appreciation of the privileges which Rome had conferred upon him as a free-born citizen of the empire. No study of the New Testament would be complete without a just appreciation of the love which our Lord and his apostles felt for the lands of their birth and the political institutions under which they were reared. If they, with those limitations which that age embodied, had cause to be proud of their people, how much more have we!

#### Cilician Churches.

Paul and Silas visited the churches of Syria and Cilicia. These churches no doubt owed their origin to Paul's evangelistic work during those silent years which we are tempted to regard as a mere preparation for the serious work of his apostleship. Yet to him those years were the very essence of his ministry as one sent forth by Jesus Christ. He had no idea of any wider work awaiting him. His missionary activities in the home field of his own and neighboring province are a conspicuous example of a man definitely devoted to a small task, becoming thereby fitted for a vaster ministry. These churches, Paul's own children in the faith, the missionaries now comforted with instruction in the truths of the gospel.

#### Galatian Churches.

Then they journeyed on toward the West in the direction of those cities visited by Paul and Barnabas on the first journey. Derbe was first to be reached, and later they came to Lystra, where Paul had been stoned in fury by the Jewish zealots and left by them outside the city gates, apparently dead. In this very city he now found and baptized a young man destined to play an important part in the future of Christianity. The name of Timothy is intimately associated with most of Paul's later life, and two of the epistles, which certainly owe some part of their content to the apostle Paul, bear his name. Timothy had received a careful Jewish education from his grandmother, Lois, and his mother, Eunice, though his father was a Greek. Paul circumcised him in order that there might be no trouble with the Jews, and when he departed from Lystra he took the young man with him. Timothy's excellent reputation in the region is witnessed both in Luke's narrative and in Paul's letter to him. They bore with them copies of the letter which had been prepared by the Jerusalem leaders at the time of the conference, setting forth the right of the Gentiles to enter the church upon the same terms as Jews.

#### The Mind of the Spirit.

Still onward went Paul and his two companions, Silas and Timothy. They passed through Phrygia and Galatia, stopping, no

\*International Sunday-school Lesson for July 4, 1909. Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Antioch to Philippi, Acts 15:36; 16:15. Golden Text, "Come over into Macedonia and help us," Acts 16:9. Memory verses, 9, 10.



doubt, at Antioch of Pisidia, one of the Galatian churches later addressed in Paul's epistle. The plans of the evangelists were not always successfully carried out. They had wanted to go into the province of Asia, but were unable to do so; nor could they find it practicable to go up to Bithynia, lying along the Black Sea. These hindrances, which prevented their entrance into these regions, they interpreted as divine tokens. It was the will of the Spirit that they should pass these regions by, promising, as they were, for missionary effort. This did not mean that such districts were left without the gospel, for in later years the provincial governor, Pliny, writing to the Emperor Trajan, gives ample testimony of the widespread presence and influence of Christianity in his province. And we know that in Thyatira, Sardis and Philadelphia, cities of Asia, the gospel was soon planted, as is proved by the fact that the churches of those cities are addressed by the writer of

Revelation as among the seven churches of Asia.

#### The Journey to Europe.

The missionaries soon came down to the sea coast at Troas, the Troy of classic story, and here, perhaps by reason of Paul's affliction, they made the acquaintance of Luke, the young physician from Philippi. It was here, seemingly the western boundary of the Semitic world, that Paul, perhaps through the influence of Luke, came to understand how vast a world lay beyond the Aegean Sea. When, therefore, in a dream, he saw the vision of a Macedonian calling him to come to that region with his message, he took it as a divine call, and accompanied by his two friends and also by Luke, started on that memorable journey which landed him first at Neapolis and then at Philippi, and resulted in the conversion of Lydia, the Jewess, who perhaps later on carried back the gospel to her own home in Thyatira across the sea.

wise and great or who thinks that the gratification of the gross appetites is the only motive that can appeal to sane men. Incense is not burned at the shrines of those whose sole ambition is to be worshipped by the admiring multitude and the pleasure seeker finds the world badly constructed for his purpose. Both classes ultimately exclaim, "What a weariness it is to live!" Men who work with right motives grow strong in their work and exult in their strength.

#### The Cure for Unhealthy-Mindedness.

A super-sensitive conscience disturbs the peace of many who think they are trying to please God. These persons stop several times a day and dissect their motives. They are afraid they will have the wrong feeling when they go to church, visit the sick, or speak with the discouraged. They have a diseased conscience. Their imaginations create perplexity where there ought to be certainty. Jesus bids them look at the work set for them to do. It is well to take stock of motives now and then, but the healthy-minded man teaches the ignorant, rebukes the hypocrite, reforms abuses without stopping to weigh motives at every turn. A good conscience comes from right action, not from morbid introspection. To those who worry about their standing with God there is a like word of exhortation. God promises his blessing to those who serve.

## Prayer Meeting

By Silas Jones

### CHRIST'S GIFT OF REST.

Topic, June 30. Matt. 11:28-30.

Do we in America need rest? Take the testimony of a leading psychologist: "We say that so many of our fellow-countrymen collapse, and have to be sent abroad to rest their nerves, because they work so hard. I suspect that this is an immense mistake. I suspect that neither the nature nor the amount of our work is accountable for the frequency and severity of our breakdowns, but that the cause lies rather in those absurd feelings of hurry and having no time, that anxiety of feature and solicitude for results, that lack of inner harmony and ease, in short, by which with us the work is so apt to be accompanied, and from which a European who should do the same work would nine times out of ten be free."

#### Deliverance from Burdensome Traditions.

Rites and restrictions which no man could observe to the satisfying of his conscience were held to be binding on the people to whom the Lord spoke. He bade them look at reality, not at the fictions of religion. How ought men to act toward a God who loves them? How ought they to treat their brothers? Any one who considers these questions long enough to get their meaning will see clearly the absurdity of much that has been thought to be a part of God's requirement. And with the passing of unnecessary and vexatious restrictions will also pass much of the worry that kills body and soul. Christ can give rest to the hurried and anxious American. He can show us that despite our boast of freedom we are the slaves of foolish customs that consume our energy and give us sleepless nights and days of wearing toil, and at last broken health and despair. If we give heed to him, we shall cease to exalt to the place of supreme virtue, wasteful and wicked habits.

#### The Rest of Work.

The Master has no comfortable seats in his vineyard for idlers. He would have us do more work than we are doing. It is for this reason that worry is sinful, it wastes precious time and energy. Holy laziness has no support in the teaching of Jesus. His was a busy life and his faithful servants have never been idlers. Vanity and vexation of spirit are the reward of some kinds of effort. Jesus invites us to effort that satisfies. John G. Paton, after fifty years of labor in the New Hebrides, has not left on record any complaint that an active life is disappointing. Those who do from the heart the work of the

kingdom have the assurance that their labors are not in vain. The disappointed and restless man is the one who would be thought



Rain! Rain!! Rain!!! All in vain!

If you lack snap and want ginger, use the old established countersign

**ZU ZU**  
to the grocerman

No one ever heard of a **ZU ZU** that wasn't good

No! Never!!

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

## With the Workers

The church at Hannibal, Mo., has called C. E. Wagner to become their pastor.

Carl Guise has been called to the pastorate of the First Church, Horton, Kansas.

"Doublers" is the name applied in several of our Sunday-schools to those who bring in a new scholar.

Ten elders and deacons are to be ordained at Atlanta, Ga., June 20, when R. Linn Cave will conduct the service.

J. R. Blunt will soon close his work at Marionville, Mo., to enter upon the task with the church in South Joplin, Mo.

C. C. Neal, who did a successful work at Helena, Montana, is soon to take up work with the church at Salt Lake City.

D. W. Moore, Carthage, Mo., is preaching in a meeting at Aurora, which was begun by G. L. Snively, who had to leave it on account of illness.

Beginning July 8, the church at Cameron, Mo., will hold a meeting in which Chas. E. McVey will lead the singing. Meetings will be held in a tent.

F. F. Grim, Secretary of the New Mexico Missionary Society, who formerly kept the wheels moving in the Christian Century office, has been holding a meeting at Lordsburg, Arizona.

E. T. MacFarland, pastor of the Fourth Church, St. Louis, received a call to the church at Tabor, Texas, but declined it, preferring to remain with the church for which he has worked so long and successfully.

The church at Norfolk, Neb., will hold a meeting next November when they will have the assistance of Edward Clutter as evangelist. The pastor, R. J. Lucas, is carefully preparing for this work of the autumn.

The church at Benjamin, Texas, has been damaged by a recent cyclone to the extent of \$3,000. The church is building a modern seven-room parsonage which will be ready for the occupancy of the pastor, J. E. Chase, about the first of July.

Sunday, June 6, was observed by the church at Ann Arbor, Mich., as Centennial Day. This church, organized in 1887, has grown to have a membership of 170, and is in prosperous condition. At the service letters were read by the pastor, O. E. Tomes, from the former pastors of the church. Special music was rendered by the choir under the direction of Prof. R. H. Kemp, and \$1,000 pledged for repairs on the church.

J. Martin Rhodes was assisted by Miss Lizzie Goodlander of Drakeville in a three weeks' meeting in Mystic, Iowa, which resulted in ninety-five additions to the church, seventy-nine of them being by baptism. It is the greatest ingathering ever had there in one meeting. Plans are being laid for a great meeting in the month of October. Since all cannot go to Pittsburg it will be encouraging to know that those who cannot go will be winning souls for the Master.

The newly elected officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Lenox Ave. Church, New York City, were ushered into office with a beautiful and effective service conducted by W. A. Harp, pastor of the church. Such meeting must help toward a keener appreciation of the responsibilities of offices in church organizations. The Lenox Ave. Church has discontinued its evening services for the summer, and special attention is being given to the morning service to make it as attractive as possible.

An increasing number of the Disciples of the East are spending their summers at Bethany Beach, which is controlled by the Disciples, and kept entirely free from all objectionable features so common at summer resorts. Among those who have cottages at the Beach are: L. A. Drexler, Braddock, Pa.; Congressman Graham, Pittsburg; Prof. Hagerman, Lexington, Ky.; F. D. Power, W. R. Errett, W. S. Kidd, T. E. Cramblett, Robt. Latimer, and W. A. Dinker, of Pittsburg.

All Disciples are invited to spend their summer with the Disciples at Bethany Beach.

Angola, Ind., June 21—Thirty-five accessions today, twenty-five last night, 190 in eight days of invitation. This county meeting plan is a success. We hold meetings in country churches in the afternoons and in tabernacle at county seat at night. All are receiving members. The Angola church, Brother Stauffer, pastor, and Brother Preston, assistant, are powers for good and for God in this county.—Chas. Reign Scoville.

Children's Day at Howett St. Church, Peoria, was a splendid success, with the largest attendance both morning and evening in the history of the church. Morning attendance in the Bible-school was 292, and the offering for the day \$125.00. M. W. Rotchford, the superintendent, with his corps of splendid teachers, has worked earnestly to realize the great result. The Primary Class, under Miss Simonson, had 102 present. The church has installed a new baptistry and there were two immersions the first Sunday in June. The minister, William Price, will spend two months in England during the summer. During his absence, Charles Adams, a Eureka student, will have charge of the work.

The Men's Progressive Bible Class of Paola, Kans., gave a banquet in celebration of its first anniversary, June 8. The class was organized with twenty members, and now has an enrollment of fifty-five. There has been a steady and thorough growth from the beginning. The banquet was a complete success. B. T. Wharton, of Marshall, Mo., who was pastor here for seven years before going to Marshall twelve years ago, was the guest of honor and gave an inspiring address. W. S. Lowe is the class teacher.

George Fowler, pastor of the church at Roswell, New Mexico, is pushing the work with vigor. The church has just paid a debt of \$3,500.00 and made decided gains in all missionary offerings.

### Inland Empire Day, July 4

This is the last call before Inland Empire Day. More orders for programs have been filled than last year. Everything indicates a general observance of the day by our Endeavor Societies. No doubt at this reading many societies that have made no preparations can take up the matter and on very short notice have a good day, or at least take an offering.

Remember the territory evangelized by the Inland Empire fund is East Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas.

Our receipts this year from the Endeavor Societies could be increased by at least one-fourth if the societies would start a movement the last few days before Inland Empire Day to stir up the Endeavorers and the people generally to increase their offerings. Many societies are preparing to give \$5.00 who could raise \$15 or \$20 just as easily with a little effort.

Let us all pray that this may be the greatest day in American Missions in the history of our society, Endeavorers.

Remit your offering promptly. Send same to The American Christian Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Do not forget to take a picture of your decorations and send it in with the offering, competing for the Conquest Flag.

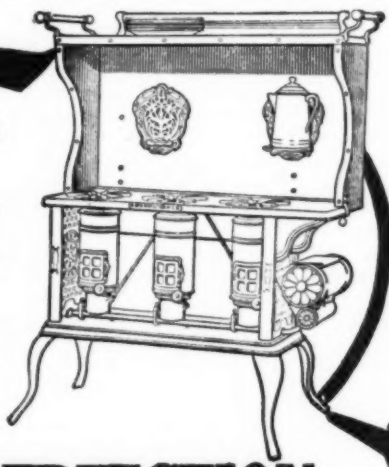
Remember that the society making the largest cash offering during the year, Sept. 30, 1908, to Sept. 30, 1909, will receive the Centennial Banner.

H. A. Denton.

## For the Summer's Cooking

No kitchen appliance gives such actual satisfaction and real home comfort as the new Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Kitchen work, this coming summer, will be better and quicker done, with greater personal comfort for the worker, if, instead of the stifling heat of a coal fire, you cook by the concentrated flame of the



## NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Delivers heat where you want it—never where you don't want it—thus it does not overheat the kitchen. Note the CABINET TOP, with shelf for warming plates and keeping food hot after cooked, also convenient drop shelves that can be folded back when not in use, and two nickeled bars for holding towels.

Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. At your dealer's, or write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** never disappoints—safe, economical and a wonderful light giver. Solidly made, beautifully nickeled. Your living-room will be pleasanter with a Rayo Lamp.

If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.  
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(Incorporated)



# DRAKE UNIVERSITY

Established in 1881, its growth has been continuous. The annual attendance has increased until it has reached over 1800. More than 150 instructors are employed. Ten buildings are devoted exclusively to school purposes. Library facilities are unexcelled in the west.

Drake University is ideally located in the Capital City of Iowa, is open to both men and women on equal terms, expenses are low, and opportunities for remunerative employment are unusually good.

Fall Quarter Opens September 20th, 1909.

## COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

### COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS—

Course of four years, leading to the degree of A. B., Ph. B., S. B. Course requiring an additional year's work leading to the corresponding Master's degree.

### COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE—

English courses, leading to certificate. Graduate course, requiring three year's work, leading to degree of D. B.

### COLLEGE OF LAW—

Three-year course, leading to degree of LL. B.

### COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—

Four-year course, leading to degree of M. D. Two-year course in Pharmacy.

### COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY—

Three-year course, leading to the degree of D. D. S.

### COLLEGE OF EDUCATION—

Course of four years, leading to degree of Ed. B. Two-year courses arranged especially for Grade, Primary, Kindergarten, and Domestic Science teachers and supervisors. State certificates granted without examination.

### COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS, INCLUDING—

Conservatory of Music—Four-year courses in Voice, Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Cornet and other orchestral instruments, Harmony, Musical History, and Theory.

School of Painting and Drawing—Courses in Drawing, in Painting in Oil, Pastel, Water Colors, etc.

School of Dramatic Art—Two-year courses in Physical Culture, Voice Training and Dramatic Reading.

### THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL—

Classical, Scientific and Commercial courses, preparing students for entrance to college.

### SPECIAL COURSES—

Courses for Music Supervisors, Drawing Supervisors and for teachers who wish certificate work and instruction in methods.

For catalog or other information concerning any of these colleges or schools, address,

**THE PRESIDENT,  
DRAKE UNIVERSITY, DES MOINES, IOWA**



## With the Workers

B. F. Clay has resigned at Nampa, Idaho, and expects to enter the evangelistic field.

Brooks Brothers are in a meeting at East Dallas, Texas, which is said to be doing well.

W. E. Amsbaugh has closed his work with the church at Shenandoah, Ohio.

The church at Rock Creek, Ohio, has called to its pastorate W. F. Wills, of Michigan.

C. C. Wilson, who recently returned from Honolulu, is being welcomed as pastor of the North Side Church, Cincinnati.

The veteran dedicator of Wabash, Ind., L. L. Carpenter, has been assisting in a meeting at Tippecanoe, Ohio.

The church at Harrison, Ohio, is without a preacher, M. G. Long having closed his work there.

The last of June, Roy Brown will close his work with the church at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

The churches of Summit County, Ohio, are planning for a county organization which will be affiliated with the O. C. M. S.

A good practice of the Sunday-school of the First Church, Warren, Ohio, is the publication in the weekly paper the names of the new members enrolled each Sunday.

J. A. Serena and his assistant, Miss Anna Meldrum, are leading the church at Syracuse in careful preparation for the state convention to be held in that church.

At Fallsburg, Ohio, the church has just held a meeting in which they had the assistance of S. L. Bristor of Utica. There were nineteen additions to the church.

On account of the illness of Mrs. Breeden, it is reported that H. O. Breeden will not go to California for the summer, but will remain at Ipava, Ill.

The pastor of the church at Ames, Iowa, John T. Houser, is the possessor of an automobile, a fine opportunity for service in the church. There are many preachers who would like to know how it was done.

Dr. Herbert Martin, New York; Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; R. H. Miller, Buffalo; Marion Stevenson, St. Louis, will be among those heard at the New York State Convention at Syracuse, June 29 to July 2.

The Baccalaureate sermon at Texas Christian University was delivered by L. D. Anderson of Palestine, Texas, an alumnus of the institution. The theme of the sermon was "The Royalty of Humanity."

F. E. Day, the pastor, made careful preparation for the meeting which has just been held in the church at Fall City, Neb., and the first evening of the meeting with Lockhart and Linnt there were fifteen additions to the church.

J. E. Lynn celebrated the fifth anniversary of his service with the church at Warren, Ohio, June 6. We congratulate the church and preacher. More long pastorates means better churches and better preachers.

At Blacksburg, Va., where the Christian Church found its building too small to accommodate the evening audiences, they rented the Baptist church, in which the Netz sisters sang the first Sunday evening in June.

At Commerce and Cooper, Texas, there are two churches which want a pastor who will divide his service between them, making his home at the former place. The church can pay from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year. Those interested should write A. L. Day, Commerce.

James A. Challenger, pastor of the First Church, Windsor, Mo., is pleased over the fact that a large number of the attendants at their Sunday-school are members of the adult Bible classes, which are thoroughly organized and working systematically.

Percy Wilson is pastor-elect of the Wabash Ave. Church, Akron, Ohio, but will not begin work until September. Until he arrives the pulpit will be supplied by Prof. Snoddy, of Hiram.

Iowa State Convention at Davenport, June 21-24. S. M. Perkins and the church at

Davenport extend a hearty welcome to the people of the state. The Christian Union of last week gives views of the pastor, the church building and other places of interest.

F. A. Sword, evangelist, is in a meeting with the church at Deer Creek, Illinois, where D. A. Lindsay, the pastor, has the work well in hand.

The Sunday-school at Artesia, New Mexico, gave \$130.00 for Foreign Missions the second Sunday in June. Under the leadership of Arthur Stout the church is doing a fine work.

Peter Ainslie, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Milligan College, Tenn., says "President Kershner is one of the most scholarly men we have in any of our colleges. The school has entered upon a new era of prosperity. It is beautifully located and has a fine student body."

The graduating class of the High School, Springfield, Ill., were the guests of the First Church at the evening service, Sunday, June 13, a baccalaureate sermon being preached by F. W. Burnham, the trusted pastor of the church. Mr. Burnham's subject was, "Education and the Social Consciousness."

There were seventy-five delegates to the New Mexico-West Texas convention held at El Paso, Texas. Considering the long distances the people have to travel in this greatest of states, this representation was counted a good one. Careful preparation had been made by H. B. Robison, pastor, and the church at El Paso.

The Commencement at Cotner University this year was the most interesting in many years. The graduating class was the largest in the history of the University. The past year has been marked by harmony and enthusiasm. The commencement address was delivered by Burris A. Jenkins, Kansas City. The alumni address was "James A. Garfield, the Christian," by Hugh Lomax, of Kansas.

The New York Ministerial Association and the State Missionary Convention are to be held at Syracuse, June 29 to July 1. To the first of these meetings will be devoted one afternoon and evening, during which Peter Ainslie, of Baltimore, will deliver two addresses of a devotional nature, and President G. B. Stewart of Auburn Theological Seminary will give an address on "The manifold Activities of the Minister."

Mr. John Mitchell, an enterprising business man of Waco, Texas, and a friend of education and especially of the Texas Christian University, awarded a prize of fifty dollars to the winner in the College Oratorical contest. The winner this year was Bonner Frizell, of Athens, Texas. His subject was "Awakening China—America's Obligation and Opportunity." Other contestants were, D. E. Tomlinson, Hillsboro; G. W. Stevenson, Cooper; B. B. Wade, Elgin; B. H. Bloor, N. C. Carr, and John C. Welch.

Some of the things prepared for those who attend the Iowa state convention are: "State Missions," J. Fred Jones, Illinois; "Broad View of Brotherhood Work," P. C. Macfarlane; "Brotherhood and Social and Cultural Work," J. B. Hostetter; "Men for the Ministry," A. M. Haggard; "Brothers of Christ," Finis Idleman; and many other addresses by such men as L. H. Otto, E. A. Hastings, Prof. A. S. Athern, H. E. VanHorn, President Bell, W. R. Warren, Walter Menzies and others.

The Ohio State Convention elected for its officers next year, President, I. J. Cahill, Dayton; Vice Pres., Geo. Darsie, Akron; Cor- Sec'y, H. N. Miller, Cleveland. The following are the board of managers: H. F. McMillin, W. H. Cowdery, Noyes P. Gallup, J. P. Allison, A. R. Teachout, S. M. Parks, E. S. DeMiller, Cleveland; M. L. Buckley, Collinwood; Robert Place, Bowling Green; S. H. Bartlett, Painesville; Lathrop Cooley, Medina; M. E. Chatley, Ravenna; John P. Sala, Elyria; P. H. Welshimer, Canton; one member from Southern Ohio to be chosen by the Board.

The cause of the Disciples of Christ has had a wonderful development in Kansas City,

Mo., and Kansas. With strong and hearty co-operation they have gone from victory to victory. The latest accomplishment is the erection and dedication of a beautiful stone church at Jackson and Seventeenth streets. The dedicatory services were held June 13, with the sermon by F. M. Rains, Cincinnati, Ohio. The union of effort in Kansas City was shown by the presence of the pastors of the several churches of Greater Kansas City. Frank L. Bowen is the pastor of the church. This is called Kansas City's Centennial Dedication.

A Ministerial Institute will be held at Drake University June 28 to July 2, for the benefit of the students of the Bible College, but open to all ministers. The lectures are free. The subjects of the lectures are as follows: Professor Henry A. Sanders, "The Relation of the Freer Manuscripts to the Text Problems of the Old Testament," "The Freer Gospels and the Text Problems of the New Testament," "A Fifth Century School of Writing and the Fragments of Paul's Epistles in the Freer Collection," "The Early Monastic Home of the Freer Manuscripts," Thomas W. Grafton, "The Pastor and His Church," "The Pastor and His Helpers," "The Pastor and the Revival," "The Pastor and the Boy Problem," "The Pastor and His Tenure of Office," Rev. O. W. Fifer, "The Neglect of Christ," Frederick O. Norton, "The Text of the New Testament," Charles S. Medbury, "The Deeper Significance of the Centennial," F. F. Fitch, "The Boy; Who Shall Have Him?" "The Price of Success," "A Twentieth Century Institution," "The Training of a Teacher," D. R. Dungan, "The Roman Letter," Professor Sherman Kirk, "The Gospel of Mark," Hezzie E. Van Horn, "The Incarnation and Evolution," Alfred M. Haggard, "Higher Criticism by an Amateur," Ambrose D. Veatch, "The Sphere of Prophetic Activity," John M. Horn, "The Emmanuel Movement," James T. Nichols, "The Problem of the Church Paper," Barton S. Denny, "State Missions," James H. Ragan, "The Needs of the Small Church," Finis Idleman, "The Downtown Church and Its Problems."

### DOCTOR KNEW Had Tried It Himself.

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain, and pleasant way out of the coffee habit and all of the ills following, and he prescribes it for his patients as did a physician of Prospertown, N. J.

One of his patients says:  
"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head, and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings.

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it, and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful re-builder and delicious food drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Centennial Bulletin

W. R. Warren, Centennial Secretary

Before you do anything else, Pray!  
While you do everything else, Pray!  
After you have done everything else, Pray!

You have to pray because you need omnipotent help in your work. (If this is not true of what you are doing, quit it and get a man's job!) You ought to pray, "O give thanks unto Jehovah, for he is good; for his loving kindness endureth forever!" You like to pray. "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God!" Increasing joy is found day by day in prayer that follows and realizes the model, "Our Father!"

The history celebrated by the Centennial was so begun and wrought in prayer that it should call us to our knees in emulation.

The fruitage of the century we celebrate is so rich and abundant that it ought to move us to devout thanksgiving.

The tasks undertaken for the Centennial are so hard and great that only God's power is equal to them.

Within a hundred miles of any but the most lonely church is at least one congregation that has already laid hold of the heavenly help and overcome to achieve some great Centennial Aim. With such glorious object lessons, why will you halt and whine "We can't?"

Have you abandoned the Lord's Table and closed up the Baptistery? No? Then you have more fellowship than you have realized in the great Centennial victories! For every baptism is unmistakable committal to Christ, and every communion is a reconsecration. These silent prayers are the mightiest of all. Here are the roots of the tree of life. But don't stop short of the fruit, and a full share in the perennial succession of seed-time and harvest-reaping to sow as well as to eat!

### Pray for the Centennial.

That every preacher and teacher may be bold to set high aims and steadfast to see them achieved;

That every speaker in a Centennial hall or pulpit may proclaim a message that will ring round the world to the everlasting glory of the Christ;

That God's people of all names and divisions may be at last, immediately and wholly stirred to answer the Savior's Prayer.

### Allegheny County Christian Endeavor Union and the Centennial.

At a meeting of the Advisory Council of the Allegheny County Christian Endeavor Union last night, J. D. Dabney was asked to tell about the Centennial. When he had finished the story by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote representatives of 180 Christian Endeavor Societies volunteered whatever assistance might be asked of them to make the great meeting a success.

### Baptists and the Centennial.

Be sure to read "A notable Centennial," an editorial from the "Watchman" of Boston. It represents fairly the attitude of hundreds of thousands of Baptists, and will make the hearts of all who have been praying and laboring for the unity of God's people sing for joy.

### The Last West.

It is impossible for one who has not visited those regions to realize the vast development of the Inland Empire. In the rush to California, and to the rich lands immediately adjoining the Coast in Oregon and Washington, these enormous stretches of mountains and valleys were run over. Now irrigation either directly provided or closely supervised by the National Government is working greater wonders than any magician ever dreamed on a scale of continental vastness. The need of missionary assistance is immediate and colossal. The returns from missionary investments are as quick and abundant as the growth of Alfalfa under irrigation. Let the wide-awake members of our churches who have fellowship in Christian Endeavor work to recognize this Centennial opportunity with a worthy observance of Inland Empire Day, which fitly falls on the National Birthday, July 4.

### A NOTABLE CENTENNIAL.

One hundred years, from nothing to eleven thousand churches and 1,205,000 members. This is one of the most remarkable growths of any Christian body in the entire history of Christianity; and we have been studying to discover the causes of it. "To practice that simple, original form of Christianity, expressly exhibited upon the sacred page, without attempting to inculcate anything of human authority, of private opinion, or inventions of men, as having any place in the constitution, faith or worship of the Christian church, or anything as a matter of Christian faith or duty for which there cannot be expressly a thus saith the Lord, either in express or by approved precedent."

On this declaration Thomas Campbell founded the society which he organized in Washington county, Western Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1809, and his followers have held true to his principles. "Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent," is today their favorite motto, and on this basis they have grown to the fifth religious body in the United States. It is worth some study to learn into exactly what sort of a religious development their loyalty to the principles of Thomas Campbell has led the Disciples of Christ, which is the name they prefer.

In the "Centennial Aims," the first emphasis is laid upon prayer, "Daily Worship in Every Home," "Our Religion rests in divine power or utterly fails." The second "aim" is "The necessity for having church papers in every home. He who knows nothing does nothing, is nothing." The third

point is "Every Christian an Evangelist." One of the Centennial mottoes is "Each to win one." Another point on which much emphasis is laid is the giving of not less than one-tenth of income to the Lord. Out of this four-fold and fertile soil of prayer, personal evangelism, intelligence and benevolence, the great prosperity of the Disciples of Christ appears to have grown.

As a body they are characterized by great activity in Sunday-school work. One of the Centennial mottoes is "All the church in the Bible school, and more." Many of their churches have every member enrolled for special Bible Study. They also lay strong emphasis on training teachers for Sunday-school work, and in proportion to their numbers they have more trained Bible School teachers than any other body. They also make a great point of special and organized work for men. Their "Brotherhood" is one of the most important of their organizations, and they have more organized men's Bible classes than any other religious body. They also place much stress on training men for the ministry, and "An offering from every Disciple to some Christian College," is another of their Centennial Aims. In this centennial year they have placed the definite standards before themselves: "10,000 trained men for the ministry, 50,000 trained teachers for the Bible Schools, \$2,000,000 contributions for missions, and \$10,000,000 added to the assets of the churches" in payments of debts, building new houses of worship, and endowments of colleges and ministerial sustentation funds.

This vigorous, alert, progressive and growing body of Christians celebrate their centennial in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11-19. They expect to have fifty thousand Disciples present, and the Carnegie Music hall, Duquesne hall seating 8000 and the new baseball building which can be divided into three auditoriums, accommodating four to five thousand each, have been engaged for the meetings as well as several churches in the vicinity of

### WON'T MIX

#### Bad Food and Good Health Won't Mix.

The human stomach stands much abuse but it won't return good health if you give it bad food.

If you feed right you will feel right, for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health.

"A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman.

"I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin.

"My home cares were very heavy, for besides a large family of my own I have also to look out for an aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my household burdens, and come what might I must bear them, and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down.

"I read an article in the paper about some one with trouble just like mine being cured on Grape-Nuts food and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food proved that I had struck the right thing.

"My uncomfortable feelings in stomach and brain disappeared as if by magic and in an incredibly short space of time I was again myself. Since then I have gained 12 pounds in weight through a summer of hard work and realize that I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food, Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Trial will prove. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

  
**Just a  
Reminder**

that for pimples, blackheads  
and other blemishes of the  
complexion

**Glenn's  
Sulphur Soap**

is the best remedy. It clears  
the complexion and cures  
skin diseases. All druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or brown, 50c.

### THE LATEST AND BEST.

"Tabernacle Hymns"—Rousing, inspiring,  
uplifting, spiritual, singable. For praise, sup-  
plication and awakening. One dime brings a  
sample. The Evangelical Pub. Co., Chicago.

**BLMYER**  
Church & School  
Bells.

Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.  
Please mention this paper.

**BELLS.**

Send Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for  
Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillabers, O.



Schenley Park entrance. As we have said before the Disciples are a purely Baptist people. The New Testament is their sole guide for faith and practice in religion. They require exact obedience to the teachings of the scriptures in belief and ordinances. Their prosperity like that of the Baptists, has sprung out of their close adherence to the Word of God. The exaltation of the personal Christ is the great theme of their preaching. Their methods of work and development are an illuminating example of intelligence and enterprise; and their prosperity cannot be other than a pleasure to every devout believer in the supreme authority of the Bible and in the deity of Jesus Christ.

The Watchman, (Baptist) Boston.

### From the Home Board

H. A. Denton has just returned from Texas and New Mexico where he presented Home Missions and encouraged the frontier congregations.

W. J. Wright has been visiting the Ontario and Michigan Conventions laying the corner stone of a new building in Princeton, W. Va., and will this week attend the Missionary Conventions in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Geo. B. Ranshaw has been taking the May Offering with such splendid churches as Birmingham, Ala., Jacksonville and Springfield, Ill., Evanston, O., presenting Home Missions at the Ohio, Missouri and Iowa Conventions; holding a Home Missionary rally at Knoxville, Ill.

The offerings for Home Missions for the week ending June 12 totaled \$9,000. The offerings from the churches alone averaged over \$1,000 a day. Many of the big churches have not yet sent in the cash. But we hear great reports from all. This will be our greatest year beyond any doubt.

Twelve hundred dollars in individual offerings swelled the grand total for Home Missions last week. If the many splendid opportunities for establishing the cause in the new towns in the West were better known, we feel sure that scores of our wealthy people would support a missionary on the Home Field.

Secretary Denton is pushing Inland Empire Day. With a great American theme upon a great American birthday, the Endeavors ought to have a great service. Programs are being applied for in quantities which insure a very general observance.

The new Exercise for Children's Day for Home Missions has been prepared by Charles M. Fillmore of Indianapolis, and is now in the hands of the printers. It differs somewhat from the programs furnished in previous years in that most of the songs are prepared for the schools at large, thus insuring ease of both preparation and rendition. Supplies will be ready about August 1.

The Home Secretaries request the churches and schools to remit offerings as promptly as possible. Money borrowed from the banks in the early Spring when the income was scant, necessitates considerable interest charge. Prompt remittances will help us to cut down the interest and to keep things moving.

Great interest has been awakened by the letter sent out by S. M. Cooper asking 200 men to contribute \$100 each to an emergency fund to be called the Business Men's Centennial Fund. A goodly number of responses have been received. The Evangelization of America is itself the greatest business proposition before the churches today, and business men should be the first to tackle it.

### Another Great Gain

The receipts of the Foreign Society for the first fifteen days of June amounted to \$18,477, a gain over the corresponding time last year of \$4,850. The churches as churches gained \$2,960, the Sunday-schools \$1,479. There was also a gain in the number of contributing churches and Sunday-schools.

The total receipts from October 1, 1908, to June 15, amounted to \$155,225, a gain of \$34,390. This is the largest gain in the history of the Foreign Society for the corresponding time. The churches as churches have gained \$12,550, and the Sunday-schools \$1,576, individual gifts \$9,817, annuity gifts \$14,034; but there has been a loss in bequests of nearly \$5,000.

These encouraging gains will nerve the friends to press on and win one of the greatest victories in the history of our brotherhood. Remember this is the Centennial year. Let the Children's Day offerings and other gifts come thick and fast. Now is the time to keep up the battle of dollars.

F. M. Rains.

S. J. Corey.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secrearies.

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Buffet-club cars, buffet-library cars, complete dining cars, parlor cars, drawing-room and buffet sleeping cars, reclining chair cars.

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## THE BIBLE COLLEGE OF MISSOURI

A THREE MILLION DOLLAR EDUCATIONAL PLANT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN MISSOURI FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF ITS MINISTRY, AT THE EXPENSE OF A VERY SMALL INVESTMENT IN THE BIBLE COLLEGE

LOCATION: In Central Missouri, the very heart of the Brotherhood of the "Disciples of Christ."

In Columbia, the educational center of the state, seat of the UNIVERSITY of MISSOURI, an institution ranking among the first of the land and extending its great privileges freely to all student comers. There are also many institutions of preparatory grade so that students are received almost from "the cradle to the grave."

HIGH EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.—The work of the Bible College is recognized by the University and six important lines of Biblical and religious study are credited upon advanced University degrees.

HIGH TONE OF INTELLECTUAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE. It is devoted to genuineness and reality of the religious life. It recognizes no opposition between devotion to truth and devotion to Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-SUPPORT. In the case of those who can preach acceptably there is greater demand for such work than we have far been able to supply. Other forms of work are library assistance, laundry agency, care of furnaces, janitor work, distribution of papers, etc., etc. None but lazy fellows need fail of support. Students who thus support themselves are legion and are held in high honor.

DEMAND FOR OUR GRADUATES. All have found instant and attractive work as soon as ready to go out. The trouble has been to keep them here long enough for thorough preparation.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES, for hearing eminent men who come here at the call of the University for lectures and addresses. These were heard this year: Pres. Eliot, of Harvard; Pres. Schurman, of Cornell; Walter Wellman, of the Chicago Record-Herald; Mr. Bryan, of the United States; Hugh Black, of Union Theological Seminary, etc. etc.

PREPARATORY BIBLE COURSES, for those who are not able to enter the University and Bible College courses, will be given. These courses will be adjusted to the needs of such students as are pursuing preparatory studies in the University High School and elsewhere and will look toward the entrance of the student into the more advanced work of the Bible College later on.

NO TUITIONS ARE CHARGED RESIDENTS OF MISSOURI IN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE BIBLE COLLEGE IS FREE TO ALL.

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CHARLES M. SHARPE, Acting Dean.





ACROSS THE COLLEGE CAMPUS—HIRAM, OHIO.

## HIRAM COLLEGE

believes in the distinctive mission of the Christian College. As a college, its purpose is to maintain the highest educational standards, and to seek genuineness rather than bigness. As a Christian college, it holds to the supreme value of Christian faith and character, and seeks to inspire in its students the Christian ideal of service. It possesses the characteristic advantages of the small college in that most vital factor in education—the personal contact and acquaintance of teacher with student. With a location unexcelled for health and natural beauty, with a faculty of exceptional character and experience, and with a splendid student-group of earnest young people, Hiram invites the consideration of young men and women of ambition and energy, who want a thorough education under the most favorable conditions.

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A new and notable course in Missions has been adopted and will be immediately inaugurated under the direction of Prof. Charles T. Paul. Chinese, Russian, and other foreign languages, anthropology, phonetics, comparative religions, and the history and science of missions are among the features which will make this course unique and invaluable to candidates for the mission field at home or abroad.

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12. Young people preparing for Christian service as Bible-school leaders and teachers, pastoral helpers, social settlement workers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries, or workers in other special fields.

### BULLETINS AND INFORMATION.

A most attractive illustrated bulletin has been published, showing many scenes of college life and the college surroundings. This and the new catalog, giving detailed information regarding the various courses, expenses, etc., will be mailed free. Requests for special information will receive prompt and careful attention. Correspondence is invited from all interested persons. Address,

MINER LEE BATES, President, or J. O. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

## BUTLER—A REAL COLLEGE

Neither a university nor an academy; but a small college of the best type, holding firmly to the highest educational ideals.

With \$250,000.00 recently added to her endowment, Butler is well equipped for the work leading to the A. B. and A. M. degrees. Special courses for ministerial students and for teachers are included, the latter being accredited by the Indiana State Board of Education so that graduates are admitted to teach without examination.

The advantages a thorough-going small college, like Butler, offers to the student who desires to get the most out of his four years of academic training are many. Every student can know each of his fellows and is sure to have ample attention from the faculty. He is an individual and is so treated. This is largely impossible in those institutions whose undergraduate bodies are numbered by the thousand. Numerous writers are calling attention to this very obvious advantage of our smaller American colleges.

Nowhere is this helpful condition better combined with high standards for faculty and students and with the numerous advantages of an especially fortunate location than at Butler. Situated in the quiet residence suburb of Irvington, yet within twenty minutes street car ride of all the metropolitan advantages of Indianapolis, it would be almost impossible to overstate the opportunities thus open to the ambitious student.

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# BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

**New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas—the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!**

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone but see here! Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere. Ideal for summer use.

A miniature gas works—penny fuel for every family—save 1-3 to 1-2 on cost—saves dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

**SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB—TOUCH A MATCH—FIRE IS ON.  
TURN AGAIN—FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL.**

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

**NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.**

A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves 1-3 to 1/2 in cost of fuel.

How often have readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

## THOUSANDS A WEEK.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 13c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

## NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE.

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—Invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with

a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

## ANOTHER IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati, the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting they are here produced.

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly, a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "That he saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$3.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Dendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."



Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

## WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes: Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance to make money this summer. Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. Ideal for summer use. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them.



## HOW TO GET ONE.

All who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save 1-3 to 1-2 on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Mfg. Co., 429 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.25 up. And it is indeed, difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

## DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY.

For full information regarding this splendid invention. The World Mfg. Co., is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, is perfectly responsible and reliable, capital \$100,000.00 and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

## \$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many have spare time, or are out of employment and others are not making a great deal of money, and they should write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make \$10.00 to \$15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

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